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197.

THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
10, GLEN ROAD, DUBLIN

Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE

10, GLEN ROAD, DUBLIN

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the year 1941.

PRINTED BY
G. J. HUGHES & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the year 1941.

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Dental Surgeon :—

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., England).

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RHODA KELSO, L.D.S. (Belfast).

Lay Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

Matron of Fever Hospitals :

OLIVE EVANS.

Assistant Matron :

EDITH BYWATER.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

(a.c.) THOMAS OSBORNE Telephone No., Pentre 37. .

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		<i>Sanitary</i>		
			<i>District No.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
(a.c.)	GWILYM GRIFFITHS	6		Tonypandy 13.
(a.c.)	EDGAR M. THOMAS	1		Treorchy 350.
(a.c.)	WILLIAM J. EVANS	9	.....	Ferndale 2.
(a.)	IDRIS T. WATKINS	7	.....	Porth 49.
(a.c.)	DANIEL MORGAN	.....	5	 Tonypandy 176.
(b.c.)	ROBT. BADEN DAVIES	4	.....	Tonypandy 261.
(a.c.)	RICHD. OLIVER EVANS	2	.....	Treorchy 266.
(a.c.)	J. JENKYN EVANS	8	.....	Porth 175.
(a.c.)	ARTHUR JONES	3	.....	Pentre 24.
(a.c.d.)	DAVID J. OWEN (part yr.)	3		Pentre 24.

Shops Inspectors :

(b.c.) RICHARD M. LEWIS.

(b.c.) HENRY LLEWELLYN BIRKETT.

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(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE CRABTREE.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

				<i>Ward No.</i>
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(g.)	EDITH M. WATKINS			2
(g.h.)	ELIZABETH ISRAEL			9
(e.)	EDITH VIOLET GIBSON			1
(e.g.h.)	EDITH STEPHENS			7
(g.h.)	MYFANWY BUCKLEY	.....	.....	4
(g.h.)	SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	.....	.....	11
(g.)	EDITH MORGAN	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	ETHEL EVANS	.....	.....	8
(e.g.h.)	CISSIE EVANS	.....	.....	5
(e.g.h.)	LILIAN MORGAN	.....	.....	6
(e.g.h.)	ANN DAVIES	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	GWYNETH M. DAVIES	.....	.....	10
(e.g.h.)	*SYBIL EVANS	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	EIRWEN BONNER	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	MEGAN DAVIES	.....	.....	—
(f.g.)	MARGARET GOBERT JONES	.....	.....	—

For portion of year :—

(e.g.h.)	VERA RUTTLEY	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	CLARISSA WILLIAMS	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	HANNAH D. THOMAS			—

Orthopaedic Nurse :
(h.k.) MARY WATKINS.

Dental Attendants :
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GWYNETH ATKINS.
ELUNED PROTHEROE (part year).
IRIS PERRY (part year).

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<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Sister Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1-4(g.h.i.)	EDITH M. REES	Pentre 41
5-7(g.h.i.)	*MARGARET D. O'BRIEN T'ypandy	181
	(g.h.i.) EVELINE L. JONES(part yr.) ..	248
8-11 .....(g.h.i.)	EVELYN M. JAMES	Porth 130

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1-2	(g.) ELIZ. A. MORGAN	Treherbert 278
	(g.) LUCY THOMAS	Treherbert 277
	(g.h.) MARTHA A. DAVIES	Treorchy 247
	(g.) FLORENCE M. TAMLYN ..	228
3-4	(g.) EMILY M. PROSSER	Pentre 38
	(g.) JESSIE POWELL	Pentre 114
	(g.) EMILY PURSLOW	Pentre 57
5-6-7	(g.h.) GERITH JONES	Tonypandy 83
	(g.h.) BETTY LOCK	„ 32
	(g.) LYDIA STEPHENSON	„ 283
	(g.) MARY E. JONES	„ 277
	(g.) SOPHIA JONES	„ 278
	(g.h.i.) EILEEN W. E. REES	„ 154
8-9	(g.) ALICE K. THOMAS	„ 279
	(g.) SARAH J. ASPDEN	Porth 187
	(g.) ANNE WILLIAMS	„ 197
	(g.) ANNIE M. JAMES	„ 5
	(g.) ANNIE F. WILLIAMS	„ 105
10-11	(g.) HILDA M. DAVIES	Tylorstown 11
	(g.) MARY A. OSGOOD	Maerdy 25
	(g.) LYDIA THOMAS	Ferndale 17
	(g.h.) TEIFWEN THOMAS	Ferndale 55

Clerks :

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D. J. LEWIS.	DILYS FARMER.
ANNIE M. EVANS.	*ISLWYN JONES.
A. GWYN EVANS.	GEORGE A. JONES.
MARGARET THOMAS.	*CYRIL LEWIS.
SELWYN DAVIES.	EDITH BRACE.
*GLYNDWR HOWELLS.	WILLIAM JOHN.
MEGAN A. WARREN.	*ARTHUR M. ELLIS.
*GLANFFRWD WATKINS.	

Joint Caretakers of the Carnegie Welfare Centre :

ENOCH and FLORENCE TREHARNE.

Caretakers of Welfare Centres :

Ferndale	.....	OWEN THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Treorchy	.....	DAVID THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Ystrad	.....	FRANCIS HENRY STUBBS.

In charge of the Disinfectors :

L. TRENBERTH.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c.) Holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d.) Holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute qualifying for Membership in the Advanced Knowledge of a Sanitary Inspector's Duties.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (i.) Holds Certificate in Obstetric Analgesia.
- (j.) Holds Diploma in Midwifery Teaching.
- (k.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics in Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity.

* In H.M. Forces.

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Residence.....		104 Pentre.
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Dr. J. Griffith Jones, Assistant M.O.H.		94 Porth.
Tyntyla Isolation Hospital		47 Pentre.
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Treallaw	.....	191 Porth.
Welfare Centre, Treorchy	.....	339 Treorchy.
Welfare Centre, Ystrad		154 Pentre.
Welfare Centre, Ynyshir		71 Porth.
Welfare Centre, Ferndale		33 Ferndale.

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Rhondda Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF The Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I beg to submit my annual report on the sanitary conditions and on the state of the public health in the Rhondda Urban District for the year 1941.

The estimated population for the year under review represented an increase of 5,560 persons as compared with the previous year, this increase being almost entirely due to the influx of women and children from more vulnerable areas.

Owing to the call of war industries, unemployment amongst adult male and female persons became less prominent than in previous years but the improved economic conditions, not having become static for a sufficiently long period, had no apparent effect in improving the health of the community.

The birth-rate, 17.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, was the highest since 1932 and the death-rate, 15.4, was the highest since 1909. The increase in the birth-rate was to some extent a reflection of the improved economic conditions whilst the death-rate in the district has shown a tendency to increase since 1926, during which period the age distribution of the population, because of emigration and the lowering of the birth-rate, developed a preponderance in the older age groups ; in this connection it may be noted that in 1926 only 27 per cent. of the total deaths occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age whilst in 1941 the corresponding proportion was 44 per cent. The principal causes of death were organic heart disease (4.14 per 1,000 population), cerebral haemorrhage or intracranial vascular disease (1.52 per 1,000) and cancer (1.39 per 1,000), and it will be observed that these are the most common diseases amongst aged persons.

Infantile mortality showed an appreciable increase over that recorded in the previous year and this increase was largely due to the prevalence of respiratory infections, especially during the early part of the year.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever continued to be prevalent but it is satisfactory to note that over 11,000 children received the full course of immunisation against the former disease during the year.

There was a diminution in the prevalence of cerebrospinal fever during the year and amongst twenty-six confirmed cases of this disease admitted to the Isolation Hospital no fatality occurred.

The housing problem became more serious during the year, especially owing to increased overcrowding and greater difficulties in securing the repair of properties ; the increased overcrowding had a serious influence on the spread of respiratory infections and contagious diseases.

Conditions arising from the war,—including depletion of the permanent staff, problems connected with the health and welfare of evacuated persons, and the organisation of the Civil Defence Casualty Services,—greatly increased the work of the Health Department but it is gratifying to record that all grades of the staff, both permanent and temporary, loyally offered their co-operation and did their best to maintain as satisfactory a service as was possible under the circumstances.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Df Thomas.

Medical Officer of Health.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

SECTION I.

General and Vital Statistics.

Rhondda Urban District.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1941.

Area	23,886 acres.
Population (Census, 1931)	141,346
Population (estimated at Midsummer, 1941)	123,460
Number of inhabited houses	28,823

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Live Births—				
Legitimate	1,083	1,007	2,090	16.9
Illegitimate	33	26	59	0.5
	<u>1,116</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>2,149</u>	<u>17.4</u>

Still Births	44	46	90	0.7
Still Birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still)				
births			40.2	
Deaths from all causes	1,040	865	1,905	15.4

	No.	Rate per 1,000— Live Births.	Total Births.
Maternal Deaths—			
Puerperal Sepsis	3	1.40	1.34
Other Puerperal Causes	7	3.26	3.13
	<u>10</u>	<u>4.65</u>	<u>4.47</u>

Deaths under 1 year—				
All Infants	170	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	79	
Legitimate Infants	167	Rate per 1,000 Leg. Live Births	80	
Illegitimate Infants	3	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Live Births	51	

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Deaths from Special Causes :—		
Measles	13	0.11
Whooping Cough	15	0.12
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	11	0.09
Zymotic Diseases	51	0.41
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	87	0.70
Other Tuberculous Diseases	27	0.22
Cancer	171	1.39

AREA AND POPULATION.

1931 (Census)	.....	141,346 persons.
1941 (Registrar-General's Estimate)		123,460 ,,

The area of the district remained unaltered at 23,886 acres, comprising the Rhondda Fawr (or larger) Valley and the Rhondda Fach (or smaller) Valley together with the main valley, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, formed by the junction of these two valleys at Porth.

The estimated population for 1941 showed an increase of 5,560 persons as compared with the preceding year. The natural increase in the population, or the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths, was 244, so that the total increase in the population was largely due to immigration into the district; this immigration was temporary in nature and mainly due to the evacuation of women and children from areas which were considered more vulnerable.

The number of occupied houses in the district was 28,823 giving an average number of 4.3 persons per house.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief industry in the district is coal mining and a substantial number of young women are employed in a large clothing factory. During the year the majority of the unemployed male persons had been absorbed into work connected with the war effort and also a considerable number of women were similarly employed, such work being carried on outside the area.

As a result of the decrease of unemployment, poverty became less evident in the district.

BIRTHS.

	1941.	Average for ten years 1931-1940.
Number of Births	2149	2123
Birth-rate in Rhondda	17.4	16.2
Birth-rate in England and Wales	14.2	14.9

The number of births registered during the year as belonging to parents residing in the Rhondda Urban District was 2,149, representing a birth-rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The numbers registered in the successive quarters of the year were 639, 568, 475 and 467, respectively. In addition to the above, 203 births belonging to non-residents occurred in the district and most of these took place at the Llwynypia Hospital.

The ward distribution of the births showed that Ward 9 had the highest birth-rate of 20.4 and Ward 2 the lowest rate of 12.2 per 1,000 of the population.

Illegitimacy.—The number of illegitimate births registered as belonging to Rhondda residents during the year was 59, equivalent to 27 per 1,000 total live births; this rate was four per 1,000 lower than that for the previous year and five per 1,000 below the annual average in the previous decennium.

DEATHS.

	1941.	Average for ten years 1931-1940.
Number of Deaths	1905	1743
Rate per 1,000, Rhondda	15.4	13.4
Rate per 1,000, England and Wales	12.9	12.3

The number of deaths registered in the district during the year was 1,832; of these, however, 115 deaths were of non-residents and were regarded as outwardly transferable deaths whilst 188 Rhondda residents died in various

places outside the district and were therefore inwardly transferable. The net number of deaths belonging to the Rhondda, allowing for these transfers, was 1,905, giving a death-rate of 15.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with an annual average rate of 13.4 per 1,000 in the preceding ten years.

Amongst the eleven Wards in the district, Ward 2 with a death-rate of 18.5 suffered the highest mortality whilst Wards 3 and 6, each with a death-rate of 12.4, provided the lowest figure.

The diseases which were most frequently registered as causes of death, and the numbers of deaths and death-rates caused thereby, were as follow:—

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 population.
Organic Disease of the Heart	512	4.14
Cerebral Haemorrhage or intra- cranial vascular disease	188	1.52
Cancer	171	1.39
Bronchitis	133	1.07
Phthisis	87	0.70
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	81	0.66
Nephritis	72	0.58
Pneumonia	66	0.53

It may be noted that amongst 52 deaths classified as due to "Other Respiratory Diseases" in Table III. in the Appendix, 21 were certified as due to silicosis; it is evident that this condition is being recognised with increasing frequency amongst the miners in the district and is the cause of severe and prolonged disability amongst such workers. Amongst the 185 deaths classified in the same table as due to other causes 58 were attributable to "senility" or "old age" and no organic disease was mentioned in the death certificates.

The numbers and the percentage proportions of the deaths in the district allocated in accordance with their respective age-groups were as follow :—

170 or	8.9 per cent	were under 1 year.
31 or	1.6 per cent.,	1 year and under 2 years.
40 or	2.1 per cent.,	2 years and under 5 years.
45 or	2.4 per cent.,	5 years and under 15 years.
77 or	4.0 per cent.,	15 years and under 25 years.
198 or	10.4 per cent.,	25 years and under 45 years.
507 or	26.6 per cent.,	45 years and under 65 years.
837 or	43.9 per cent.,	65 years and over.

Still-born Children.—The number of still-born children recorded during the year was 90, equivalent to 40.2 per 1,000 total births and to 0.73 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Uncertified Deaths.—During the year, two deaths were registered but had not been certified by a medical practitioner or a coroner.

COLLIERY FATALITIES.

Number of Deaths	28
Death-rate per 1,000, Rhondda	0.23

The number of deaths attributable to accidents in collieries in the district during the year was 28, giving a death-rate of 0.23 per 1,000 of the estimated population. According to the findings of the Coroner's inquests, eleven deaths were due to falls of roof or side, six were caused by a fortunately rare occurrence when a spake conveying miners ran wild, and five were caused by the workers being crushed by moving coal trams.

DISTRICT CORONERS.

Number of Deaths certified by District Coroners in 1941	112
Rate per cent. of Deaths registered in the District	6.1

The number of deaths in the district which were certified by District Coroners, after or without inquests, in

the course of the year amounted to 112, being equivalent to 6.1 per cent. of the total deaths registered in the area and to a death-rate of 0.91 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding figures for 1940 were 70, 4.3 and 0.59 respectively.

The principal causes of death thus ascertained and the numbers caused thereby were as follows —

Colliery accidents	.....	.....	28
Road accidents	.....	.....	18
Burns and Scalds	.....	.....	10
Heart disease	.....	.....	8
Suicide	.....	.....	4
Accidental falls	.....	.....	3

The deaths from road accidents included five persons between two and five years, two between five and 15 years, two between 15 and 25 years, four between 25 and 45 years, one between 45 and 65 years and four over 65 years of age. The total number of road deaths on this occasion showed an increase of ten over the total for the previous year and points to the need for the utmost care on the part of road users, especially during hours of "black-out," with a view to avoiding so much unnecessary loss of life.

The following table provides information as to the classes of vehicles and persons involved in fatal road accidents in the course of the year —

Persons killed.

<i>Class of Vehicle.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Motor Cyclist.</i>	<i>Pedes- trians.</i>
Motor omnibus	9	—	9
Motor Car	2	1	1
Motor Van	2	—	2
Motor Lorry	2	—	2
Motor Cycle	1	1	—
Trailer	1	—	1
Horse-drawn Van	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	18	2	16

SECTION II.

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Details relating to the staff of the Health Department are given at the beginning of this Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Notwithstanding conditions attributable to the war, it is satisfactory to note that the chemical and bacteriological examination of materials submitted by the Health Department was undertaken without undue interruption or interference at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff. In addition to the samples of milk and other foods referred to in the Sub-Sections of this Report dealing with "Milk" and "Food and Drugs Act" respectively, the following samples or specimens, totalling 3,427, were examined and reported upon during the course of the year :—

Swabs for the presence of diphtheria bacilli	3,138
Blood or stools or urine for the presence of enteric or dysenteric or food-poisoning infections	105
Swabs for Streptococcal infections	71
Cerebro-spinal fluids	95
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	18

3,427

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There was no material change in the arrangements available for the conveyance of sick persons in the district.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

District nurses provided under the arrangements made by the Glamorgan County Nursing Association continued to be available throughout the district, the maintenance of the service being provided for by voluntary contributions, income from social events, direct payments for visits, etc.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

There was no change in the number of clinics and welfare centres administered by the Council during the year, but the facilities available were extended in order to deal with larger numbers of persons suffering from scabies or other contagious diseases of the skin.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary administered by the Welsh National Memorial Association in the interests of Rhondda residents is situated at Porth House, Porth (Telephone No., Porth 193).

Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Council's Clinics.

<i>Address.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Ynyswen, Treorchy	Treorchy 339
Dyffryn Ffrwd, Trafalgar Terr., Ystrad	Pentre 154
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw	Porth 191.
Ynys Villa, Ynyshir	Porth 71.
Oakland Terrace, Ferndale	Ferndale 33.

Sessional Arrangements of Council's Clinics.

Service.	Situation.	Wards Served	Sessions—	
			" M "	" A "
				—Morning. —Afternoon.
Ante-Natal. (*Special Clinic attended by obstetric consultant).	Treorchy	1, 2	M.A.	Every Wednesday.
	Ystrad.	3, 4	A.	Every Friday.
	Trealaw	5, 6	A.	Every Tuesday.
		7, 8	M.	Every Tuesday.
	Trealaw	Whole District	A.	{ *Special Clinic. Monday twice monthly (approx.).
	Ynyshir	9, 10 10, 11	A. M.	Every Thursday. Every Thursday.
Infant Welfare.	Treorchy	1	A.	Every Monday.
		2	M.A.	Every Tuesday
	Ystrad	3	M.	Every Saturday.
		4	M.A.	Every Thursday.
		5	M.	Every Friday
	Trealaw	6	A.	Every Wednesday.
		7	M.	Every Monday.
	Ynyshir	8	M.A.	Every Wednesday.
		9	M.A.	Every Monday.
	Ferndale	10	M.A.	Every Tuesday.
		11	M.A.	Every Friday.
Birth Control.	Trealaw.	Whole District	A.	Alternate Thursdays
Dental.	Treorchy	1—2	M.A.	{ Daily, except when Dentist engaged on School Inspection. Alternate weeks at Treorchy/ Ystrad, Ynyshir/ Ferndale,
	Ystrad	3—4	M.A.	
	Trealaw.	5—7	M.A.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.A.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.A.	
Ophthalmic.	Treorchy	1—2	M.	{ Tuesdays and Thurs- days as required.
	Ystrad	3—4	M.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	
Orthopaedic. (*Special Clinic attended by Orthopaedic Consultant).	Treorchy	1—2	A.	{ As required. *Special Clinic second Wednesday in each calendar month.
	Ystrad	3—4		
	Trealaw	5—8		
	Ferndale	9—11		
	*Trealaw	Whole District		
Ultra Violet Light Treatment.	Trealaw	Whole District.		As required.
Medical Inspection of School Children.	Trealaw	1—7	M.	Alternate Saturdays. do.
	Ynyshir	8—11	M.	
Treatment of Minor Ailments.	Treorchy	1—2	M.	Mon., Tues., Fridays.
	Ystrad	3—5	M.	Mon., Thurs., Sats.
	Trealaw	6—8	M.	Wednesdays, Fridays
	Ynyshir	9	M.	Mon., Wednesdays.
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	Tuesdays, Fridays.

HOSPITALS.

The following is a brief summary of the normal accommodation at the various hospitals in the district in addition to the two isolation hospitals administered by the Council.

INSTITUTION.	No. of Beds.			
	For Adults.		Child- ren.	Total.
	Males.	Fe- males.		
Llwynypia Hospital (Administered by the Glamorgan County Council)— <i>Accommodation—</i>				
Maternity Cases				22
Ear, Nose and Throat Cases				14
General Cases				146
	182	60	90	32
Treherbert Hospital (Voluntary)	12	12	2	26
Pentwyn Hospital (Voluntary)	11	11	2	24
Porth and District Hospital (Voluntary)	44	28	18	90
	127	141	54	322

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There was no change in the arrangements for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases at the above Hospital during 1941.

The following table gives the number of admissions, the number of deaths and the fatality rate in respect of each disease treated at the Hospital:—

	No. of Cases Admitted.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria	360	16	4.44 °
Scarlet Fever	276	2	0.72
Enteric Fever	6	1	16.67
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	50	6	12.00

	No. of Cases Admitted.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	1	14.29
Measles	10	4	40.00
Whooping Cough	3	1	33.33
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	1	20.00
Dysentery	3	1	33.33
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	—
Scabies	3	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Chicken Pox	6	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—
	735	33	4.49

In addition to the above, one nursing mother was admitted with her baby, who was suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, and was in hospital for eight days.

Amongst the ^{seven}~~six~~ cases admitted as suffering from puerperal pyrexia, one fatality occurred and the cause of death was attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis; likewise the fatality recorded amongst the three cases admitted as dysentery was certified as due to ulcerative colitis as no evidence of an infection by organisms of the dysentery group could be traced. One of the deaths attributed to measles was of a child who had been notified as suffering from scarlet fever and had been admitted as such.

Of the seven deaths indicated in the above table as having occurred amongst patients admitted with a diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever, three were due to tubercular meningitis, one was caused by pneumococcal meningitis and one was certified as due to broncho pneumonia in accordance with the results of the examinations of the cerebro-spinal fluids obtained after the admission of these cases.

Amongst the fifty cases admitted as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, meningococci were discovered in the cerebro-spinal fluids in twenty-six instances and all these patients recovered; in fourteen instances the examinations of the cerebro-spinal fluids revealed the presence of pus or an excess of polymorphonuclear cells, indicating a probable infection of meningococcal origin, and one of these cases ended fatally. The diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever was not confirmed in the remaining ten cases and, as indicated above, five of these died from causes other than cerebro-spinal fever.

The number of patients admitted from each of the eleven wards in the district is shown in the following table :—

Disease.	Total Cases Ad- mitted.	Ward.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Diphtheria	360	20	26	11	36	36	50	38	37	39	50	17
Typhoid Fever	6	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	276	35	44	23	27	59	14	15	17	23	11	8
Cerebro Spinal Fever	50	9	7	2	3	2	1	4	3	6	4	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Nursing Mother	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Measles	10	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	2
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	6	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
* Totals	736	64	83	38	72	103	66	60	59	78	73	40

The average period of detention of recovered cases diphtheria was 62 days, and the corresponding average in respect of scarlet fever cases was 29.6 days.

The following table gives detailed particulars of expenditure in respect of the Tyntyła Isolation Hospital

throughout the year. The maintenance rate per patient per week on this occasion was £2 4s. 6d. excluding and £2 11s. 5d. including general repairs, etc., which amounted to £1,610 19s. 6d. during the year ; the first-mentioned figure of £2 4s 6d. is lower by 1d. per week than the corresponding rate for the year 1940.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	4208	7	0
Superannuation	389	12	1
National Insurance Contributions	111	14	5
Milk	639	0	6
Eggs	59	7	10
Fish	161	6	10
Vegetables and Fruit	293	15	3
Meat	539	8	7
Groceries	648	12	3
Bread	114	18	0
Drysaltery (Soap, Polishes, etc.)	125	15	4
Brushes, etc.	12	19	5
Crockery, Drapery, etc.	97	8	4
Furniture, Repairs and Ironmongery	76	9	2
Stimulants, Brandy, etc.	6	11	6
Drugs, Instruments, etc.	833	14	7
Gas	250	6	9
Electricity	122	16	10
Water	89	9	8
Gas, Water and Electricity Repairs and Renewals	53	12	5
Fuel	508	1	0
Advertisements	37	15	6
Stationery, Printing, etc.	10	18	7
Postages, Fares, Carriage	29	18	5
Telephone Charges	47	15	6
Insurance	68	3	0
General District Rates	612	6	0

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Garden Requisites	9	17	1
Chimney Sweeping	5	11	7
Ambulance Upkeep	174	4	7
Machinery Repairs and Renewals	13	1	3
Sundries	29	7	1
	£	10382	6 4
General Repairs	90	5	3
Painting	226	4	3
Fire Escape	102	10	9
Replacement of Equipment	733	19	2
Air Raid Precautions	458	0	1
	£11,993	5	10

PENRHYS (SMALL-POX) HOSPITAL.

This hospital has accommodation, amounting to fourteen beds, for cases of small-pox, but no cases of this disease were admitted thereto during the year.

During the first seven months of the year the buildings were, however, utilised as a sick-bay for evacuated children suffering from minor ailments; these children, the last of whom were discharged on the 1st August, 1941, were under the medical care of the staff of the Health Department and additional nursing and domestic staff were employed in a temporary capacity.

SECTION III.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

INFANT MORTALITY.

				Average for ten years 1931-1940
		1941.		
Rhondda, per 1,000 births	.....	79	.....	68
126 Great Towns	.....	71	.....	63
England and Wales	.....	59	.....	59

The number of live births registered as belonging to the Rhondda Urban District in 1941 was 2,149 and the number of deaths of children under one year old was 170, giving an infantile mortality rate of 79 per 1,000 live births ; this rate exceeded the corresponding figure for the previous year by 19 per 1,000 births and was 17 per 1,000 births above the average for the previous decennium.

Reference to Table IV. (Appendix) indicates that 74 out of the total of 170 deaths occurred in the first month of life, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 34.4 per 1,000 births as compared with 40.4 in the preceding year. Prematurity was certified as the most frequent cause of death and naturally this condition was the greatest cause of neo-natal mortality, causing altogether 41 deaths amongst babies under one month old. Amongst older babies respiratory infections caused a heavy mortality ; 28 deaths were caused by pneumonia, 12 deaths were certified as due to bronchitis, seven deaths were due to whooping cough and two were caused by measles. Eleven deaths were certified as due to diarrhoea, gastro-enteritis or enteritis, signifying

intestinal infections, and ten deaths were stated to be due to convulsions some of which also probably originated from intestinal infection. It will be noted that most of the above deaths from respiratory and intestinal conditions, as well as many of the other causes of death mentioned in Table IV., are preventable by the adoption of proper care in feeding, clothing and general hygiene. The deaths of children under one year of age were investigated by the district health visitors and the following table gives summarised information relating thereto as well as to still-births :—

Table giving in detail the information obtained by the Health Visitors concerning deaths of 166 children under one year and of 93 children born dead.

					Deaths of children under one.		Still-Births.	
					Total Number.	Per cent. of Total Cases.	Total. Number.	Per cent. of Total Cases.
Sex	{ Male	...	...	...	100	60	47	50
	{ Female	...	...	...	66	40	46	50
Ages at Death.	{ 0—12 hours	...	...	...	8	5		
	{ 12—24 hours	...	...	...	3	2		
	{ 1— 7 days	...	...	...	43	26		
	{ 1— 4 weeks	...	...	...	20	12		
	{ 1— 2 months	...	...	...	13	8		
	{ 2— 3	...	...	...	19	11		
	{ 3— 4	...	...	...	5	3		
	{ 4— 5	...	...	...	8	5		
	{ 5— 6	...	...	...	6	4		
	{ 6— 7	...	...	...	4	2		
	{ 7— 8	...	...	...	7	4		
	{ 8— 9	...	...	...	8	5		
Maturity	{ 9—10	...	...	...	11	7		
	{ 10—11	...	...	...	4	4		
	{ 11—12	...	...	...	7	2		
Insured	{ Mature	...	...	...	113	68	68	73
	{ Premature	...	...	...	53	32	25	27
Not well from birth					28	17		
Previously visited by Health Visitor					62	37		
Separated from Mother					95	57		
Breast-fed					9	5		
Partly Breast-fed and partly otherwise					66	40		
Bottle-fed					12	7		
Spoon-fed					51	31		
Unfed					14	8		
Bottle used.	{	...	...	...	23	14		
	{ Boat-shaped	...	...	...	63	38		
	{ Tube	...	...	...	...	...		
	{ Boat-shaped and Tube	...	...	...	...	...		
Milk	{ Cows'	...	...	...	17	10		
	{ Goats'	...	...	...	...	...		
	{ Condensed	...	...	...	8	5		
	{ Dried	...	...	...	52	31		
Patent Foods					...	...		
Abnormal number of flies in house					...	...		
Insanitary condition of house					...	...		
Overcrowding					...	...		
Previous deaths—					...	...		
1 child under one year of age					9	5	6	6
2 children " " "					5	3	...	...
3 children " " "					...	...	...	...
4 or more children " "					...	...	...	...
Total number with previous deaths of					...	...	...	...
Infants under one year ...					14	8	6	6
Number with 1 previous still-birth					9	5	7	8
Number with 2 previous still-births					1	1	1	1
Number with 3 previous still-births					...	...	...	...
Number with 4 or more " "					...	...	1	1
Total number with previous still-births					10	6	9	10
Abnormal condition of Mother					13	8	20	22
Difficult birth					19	11	37	40
Illegitimate					5	3	...	...

An analysis of the ward figures showed that the infantile mortality was highest in Ward 11 with a rate of 109.1 per 1,000 births and lowest in Ward 3 with a figure of 14.2 per 1,000 live births.

Health Visiting.—The following table gives information regarding the work of the health visitors in connection with child welfare during the year :—

Visits to children	}	First Visits	.....	.....	2,085
under one year		Total Visits	.....	.....	12,359
Investigations of stillbirths			.....	.....	71
Investigations of deaths of infants			.....	.....	171
Visits to children, 1-5 years			.....	.....	7,972
Ophthalmia-	}	First Visits	.....	.....	28
Neonatorum		Total Visits	.....	.....	354

Each health visitor attended at the welfare centre on at least one day a week, when the mothers and babies from her ward were in attendance.

The records kept by the health visitors showed that 51.7 per cent. of the babies born during the year were breast-fed as compared with 45.5 per cent. in the previous year and the infantile mortality amongst such babies was 61 per 1,000 ; the corresponding mortality amongst babies who were partially breast-fed or artificially fed was 89.3 per 1,000.

WELFARE CENTRES.

There was no important change in the arrangements at the five clinics administered by the Council during the year under review ; the total number of sessions held during the year was 901 and the average attendance of children under five years old was 26 per session.

The total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who at the end of the year were under one year old was 1,798 and 380 children between one and five years old who had not previously attended a welfare centre were also seen at the clinics. The total number of attendances, including revisits, made by babies under one year old was 15,943 and of children between one and five years 6,725 making a grand total of 22,668 attendances. It is satisfactory to note that the number attending the clinics continued to be fairly high as compared with previous years, when attendances were required in order to benefit from the milk assistance schemes, and this may be regarded as evidence that the advice offered at the clinics is appreciated by the mothers of the district.

Though no arrangements have been made for special post-natal clinics, 1,010 mothers who had recently been confined were given advice, relative to their post-natal conditions, when they attended the clinics with their babies.

Dental Treatment.—As the result of the recommendations of the medical officers at the welfare centres 195 children under five years of age received treatment at the Council's dental clinics and in 182 instances extractions were carried out under nitrous oxide anaesthesia.

A total of 192 nursing mothers were also referred for dental treatment and 175 mothers received such treatment, general anaesthesia being administered on 161 occasions.

Also, during the year, dentures were supplied under the Council's scheme to 21 nursing mothers while remakes or repairs were granted in four instances, making a total of 25 nursing mothers who benefitted under this arrangement. The total net cost to the Council was £28 16s. 5d. after taking into account the sum of 14/- received in part payment from two of the mothers concerned.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—During the year under review 90 children under five years old were examined by Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., the Council's Orthopaedic Consultant and the following is a classification of the cases seen by him :

(a) Primary Cases :—

Talipes (Club foot)	19
Bow legs and Knock-knees	12
Paralysis	8
Torticollis	2
Minor deformities	2
Congenital dislocation of hip	1

Total primary cases

44

(b) Re-examinations

46

Total examinations and re-examinations 90

SUPERVISION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

In addition to the work carried on by the midwives during their visits to the homes, ante-natal sessions were regularly held at each of the five clinics where the appropriate medical staff, health visitors and midwives attended.

The total number of expectant mothers who attended these ante-natal clinics during the year was 2,004, comprising 1,292 new cases and 712 mothers who commenced visiting in the previous year and continued to attend during the year under review. The total number of attendances of expectant mothers was 7,157, giving an average attendance of 26 cases per session.

In addition to the regular weekly ante-natal sessions at each of the clinics, special sessions were held at the Carnegie Welfare Centre where cases, referred on account

of abnormal conditions or symptoms, or previous obstetric history, were seen by Dr. R. G. Maliphant whose services were available in a consultant capacity. The number of these special ante-natal sessions held during the year was 25 and the number of mothers examined was 288, of whom 268 were new cases. The total number of visits paid to these special ante-natal clinics amounted to 424 and the average attendance per session was 17.

The principal conditions found amongst expectant mothers referred for examination at these special clinics were :—

	<i>No. of cases.</i>
Abnormal presentation	50
Albuminuria	42
Hyperpiesia (raised blood pressure).....	41
Oedema	39
Heart disease	24
Disproportion	18

The number of mothers admitted to the Maternity Department at the Llwynypia Hospital was 245, of whom 84 were admitted after examination by Dr. Maliphant, 44 at the request of the medical officers at the routine ante-natal clinics, 44 at the request of medical practitioners in the district and 73 cases on account of unsatisfactory circumstances in the homes. In addition to the above, seven Rhondda mothers were confined at the Central Homes, Pontypridd, and arrangements were made for the admission of six evacuated mothers to the Maternity Home at Llan-frechfa Grange and one mother to Gwaunfarren House, Merthyr.

Dental Treatment.—During 1941, a total of 272 expectant mothers received dental treatment at the hands of the Council's dental surgeons and general anaesthetics were administered for the purpose of dental extraction on 277 occasions.

Artificial dentures were provided free of cost to four expectant mothers, either full or partial sets being supplied according to the mother's needs ; the net cost to the Council in respect of this service was £3 12s. 3d. after accounting for the sum of £1 15s. 8d. received in part payment.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEDICINAL FOODS.

Milk below Cost or Free.—The scheme for the provision of liquid milk or its equivalent as dried milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years, initiated by the Ministry of Food and administered through the local Food Officer, continued in operation during the year, such milk being paid for at the rate of 2d. per pint or provided free of cost where the family income fell within the limits of the Ministry's scale of necessitousness.

The issue of dried milk, under the above scheme, was undertaken at the Council's welfare centres, the value of the dried milk distributed free of cost being £546 12s. 10d. while the sales at cost price under the same arrangements during the year amounted to £51 19s. 6d.

Having regard to the limitations of the quantity of milk supplied under the above scheme to one pint or its equivalent per day, the Council continued to issue supplementary supplies of dried milk to persons who, in the opinion of the medical officers at the clinics, would be likely to receive benefit from additional quantities. These supplementary supplies were provided free or at a reduced rate in accordance with the above-mentioned scale of necessitousness. The dried milk thus supplied at the expense of the Welfare Authority amounted to 3,535 lbs. and the cost thereof was £224 3s. 9d.

Sale of Dried Milk.—Certain well-known proprietary brands of dried milk were also made available for sale at cost price at the Welfare Centres during the year and 45,624 lbs. of dried milk was sold in this manner amounting in value to £3,181 16s. 0d.

Cod Liver Oil.—The provision of cod liver oil for the benefit of children under five years of age, on the recommendation of the medical officers at the welfare centres, was continued throughout the year, and the total cost of such provision amounted to £248 6s. 2d. as compared with £155 0s. 4d. for the previous year.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the district during 1941 amounted to 55, comprising 26 whole-time municipal midwives, 15 private midwives and 14 midwives employed in local hospitals, the last-mentioned group having been included on this occasion for the first time as a result of legal advice received by the Central Midwives Board to the effect that midwives engaged in midwifery work in institutions are practising midwives within the meaning of the Midwives Act and are accordingly bound to give the prescribed notice under Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by all the midwives in the course of the year was 1,834, including 1,520 by municipal midwives and 314 by private midwives. The appended table gives a summary of the cases in respect of which medical aid was summoned by midwives in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Record of Sending for Medical Help, 1941.

Reasons stated for seeking assistance.	Day.	Night.	WARDS.											Total.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Prolonged labour	43	40	5	4	6	6	16	7	5	9	6	11	8	83
Obstructed labour	11	4	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	15
Ruptured perineum	141	81	12	19	22	26	26	17	13	12	21	19	35	222
Abortion or threatened abortion	47	27	1	2	8	7	10	6	4	7	11	11	7	74
Ante-partum haemorrhage ...	16	9	1	4	—	1	2	2	7	1	2	2	3	25
Post-partum haemorrhage ...	10	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	5	5	17
Haemorrhage (not stated) ...	5	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Albuminuria	22	2	2	1	3	4	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	24
Adherent placenta or membranes	12	5	1	2	1	2	—	—	3	3	3	—	2	17
Collapse or condition of patient	83	20	1	12	3	9	17	7	7	7	17	12	11	103
Malpresentation	19	13	7	1	—	4	1	1	3	—	2	8	5	32
Inertia	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
Oedema	8	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	9
Other complications during pregnancy or labour	34	15	2	3	4	10	5	7	3	—	7	4	4	49
Inflammation of, or discharge from baby's eyes	52	4	2	13	2	8	4	7	2	3	5	1	9	56
Feebleness of Infant	33	6	5	1	3	2	4	6	3	3	1	4	7	39
Malformation	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Prematurity	17	9	—	3	—	4	4	1	2	4	5	1	2	26
Other abnormalities or complications in case of child ...	12	5	1	4	—	2	4	1	—	1	2	—	2	17
	577	250	42	72	54	89	105	66	55	55	88	84	117	827

The following notifications, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, were also received from the midwives in the course of the year.

Substitution of artificial feeding	45
Death of child	6
Delivery of still-birth without attendance of medical practitioner	19
Liability to be a source of infection	9
Laying out of dead body	—

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspection of midwives in the district continued to be carried out by Dr. Gwladys D. Davies, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for

Maternity and Child Welfare. Under this arrangement, each midwife engaged on domiciliary midwifery work was visited at intervals of about three months and on other special occasions whenever necessary, particularly after the receipt of information regarding liability to be a source of infection.

Compensatory Payments for loss of Midwifery Fees.—Compensatory payments made during the year to private midwives in respect of mothers removed to hospital for confinement amounted to £7 10s. 0d. in respect of 10 cases at 15/- per case.

Payment of Medical Practitioners' Fees.—The fees paid to medical practitioners during 1941 in respect of services rendered by them in response to calls received from midwives amounted to £489 0s. 3d. as compared with £262 19s. 0d. in the previous year. In cases where the income of the patient's family was in excess of the prescribed scale, steps were taken to recover the fee claimed by the doctor and the amounts thus recovered during the year amounted to £45 12s. 6d.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—There was no change during the year in the numerical strength of the Council's Midwifery Service, which comprised 26 whole-time midwives as shown below, including three sister midwives qualified to administer nitrous oxide analgesia in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board.

	Number of Midwives.	Sister Midwives.
Wards 1 and 2	4	} 1
Wards 3 and 4	3	
Wards 5, 6 and 7	7	} 1
Wards 8 and 9	4	
Wards 10 and 11	4	} 1
Relief Midwife	1	
	23	3

The number of births attended by the municipal midwives in the course of the year amounted to 1,520 ; this figure gives a proportion of 83 per cent. of all the domiciliary confinements in the district and is the same as the corresponding proportion for 1940.

The appended statement gives the ward distribution and certain other details of the cases completed by the Council's midwives during the year :—

Ward.	Total Completed Cases.	Complete Domiciliary Confinements attended.	Ante- natal- attend- ance only.	Abor- tions.
1	177	173	1	3
2	144	137	7	—
3	123	114	—	9
4	163	147	2	14
5	122	110	1	11
6	143	132	—	11
7	158	152	3	3
8	196	180	5	10
9	152	144	2	6
10	83	76	—	7
11	133	126	3	4
Totals	1,594	1,492	24	78

£ s. d.

Full value of services indicated above, calculated in accordance with the prescribed scale of fees	2,251	5	0
Amount remitted by Council in necessitous cases	796	3	4
Amount of fees payable by patients or persons responsible for their maintenance.....	1,455	1	8
Amount of fees actually collected	1,421	11	10
Fees outstanding at end of year	33	9	10

Gas-air analgesia was administered by the three sister midwives to 352 women in labour during the year, the necessary medical certificates having been issued in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Total number of deaths	.....	.....	10
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	4.65
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	.....	.....	3
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	1.40
Deaths from other Puerperal Causes	.....	.....	7
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	3.26

The number of maternal deaths from causes peculiar to pregnancy or child birth was 10, giving a maternal mortality rate of 4.65 per 1,000 live births or 4.47 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

Of the three deaths from septic conditions, two followed abortions in the tenth week and third month of pregnancy, respectively, probably resulting from attempts to procure miscarriage, whilst the third death was caused by peritonitis following manual removal of the after-birth which was adhering to the scar of a previous caesarean section.

Of the seven mothers who died from other causes, four had not received supervision at the ante-natal clinics nor received other medical attention during the pregnancies. Two deaths resulted from haemorrhage after miscarriages, one from haemorrhage accompanying placenta praevia, one from haemorrhage from an adherent placenta, one after caesarean section, one from acute yellow atrophy of the liver and one after the administration of a spinal anaesthetic in the pre-eclamptic condition. Four of these deaths occurred in hospital and three were at the patients' homes, two of the latter being associated with the miscarriages previously mentioned.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

The previously-existing arrangements for holding Birth Control Clinics at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, on alternate Thursday afternoons were continued during 1941 under the immediate supervision of Dr. Sybil Morgan, who was engaged in a part-time capacity. The number of new cases who attended during the year amounted to 58, while 329 revisits were made, making a total of 387 consultations and an average of 15 attendances for each of the 25 sessions held in the course of the year. Of the 58 new patients who attended, 29 were considered to be "necessitous" in relation to the Council's scale of income and were therefore provided with contraceptive appliances free of cost while the remaining 29 patients were allowed to purchase such appliances at cost price. Attendances at these clinics were limited to cases recommended by the medical officers at the Council's ante-natal clinics or by Dr. R. G. Maliphant, the Obstetric Consultant, and the principal conditions giving rise to such recommendations are summarised below:—

Anaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Debility	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Frequent pregnancies	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Hyperpiesia	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Other causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Malformed pelvis	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bad obstetric history	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Heart trouble	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Rheumatism	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
					—
					58
					—

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

	1st Jan., 1941.	31st Dec. 1941.
No. of Foster Parents Registered	6	6
No. of Children Registered	6	6

During the year 1941 three new cases were registered in accordance with the Child Life Protection Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936, and three other cases were removed from the Register so that the numbers of children and foster parents respectively who were still under supervision at the end of the year remained at six each. The Council's Supervising Health Visitor, in her capacity as Child Protection Visitor, made a total of 25 visits to the homes concerned and reported that the conditions generally were satisfactory and that all the children appeared to be well cared for and happy. Investigations were also made regarding three other children who were stated to have been adopted but it was found that the circumstances were not such as to require notification of these cases to the Local Authority.

SECTION IV.

Sanitary Circumstances.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no change in the public water supplies of the district during the year under review.

In the area of the Council's own supply the daily consumption of water per head of the estimated population was 33.6 gallons, of which 2.5 gallons was used daily for trade purposes. Negotiations were carried out in the course of the year with a view to the installation of a modern filtration and chlorinating plant for the Council's water undertaking.

The water supply provided in the area of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board continued to be satisfactory and no complaints were received by the Health Departments.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No extensive works in connection with the drainage and sewerage of the district were carried out during 1941, but under the supervision of Mr. E. Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, many repairs in respect of the smaller subsidiary sewers were carried out,

During the course of the year there were 263 instances (1,701 houses) of defective sewers (formerly known as combined drains) referred to Mr. Taylor for his attention, involving 231 sewers which served 1,461 houses. One such sewer, serving three houses, was also dealt with after the service of formal statutory notice upon the owners.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The general condition of the rivers and streams in the district continued to be unsatisfactory, largely owing to the persistent practice on the part of householders of depositing household rubbish on the river banks and in streams in certain parts of the area and to pollution caused by the local colliery undertakings, especially from the coal-washing installations.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of houses in the district unconnected to the sewerage system at the end of the year was 107.

The appended table, which is compiled from the reports submitted by the sanitary inspectors, indicates the extent and character of the means of excrement disposal in the Rhondda Urban District at the end of 1941 :—

No. of Privies with fixed receptacles (middens, cesspits)	45
No. of Privies with movable receptacles	31
No. of Water Closets (fresh water, cistern flushed)	25,982
No. of Water Closets (waste water)	—
No. of Water Closets (hand-flushed)	2,254

Six houses previously unconnected to the Council's sewer were connected during the year, and one unconnected

house ceased to be a dwelling-house. One house was passed for occupation during the year. Sixty-two houses possessing hand-flushed closets were changed into those provided with cistern-flushed conveniences while four water closets were also provided for houses previously unprovided with separate conveniences ; on the other hand 40 houses with cistern-flushed closets were closed or abandoned in the course of the year so that the net addition to the number of houses with cistern-flushed conveniences was 27.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging and collection of household refuse throughout the whole area, with the exception of the small portion of Gilfach Goch which is within the Urban District of Rhondda, was carried out by direct labour under the supervision and direction of Mr. E. Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor. The total cost of the collection of house refuse and its cartage to the destructor or to the tips amounted during the year ended 30th September, 1941, to £18,772, or an average of 13/1 per house per annum.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The sanitary inspection of the area was undertaken by nine district sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the Senior Inspector and the following summary gives information relating to the work done during the course of year :—

Inspections under the Housing and Public Health						
Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,786
No. of Houses served by defective public sewers						
(formerly combined drains)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,464
Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated						928
Revisits to infected Houses, including Disinfections						2,964

Visits to :—

Unabated Nuisances and Unremedied Defects	15,023
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	1,948
Slaughterhouses	2,084
Bakehouses	778
Common Lodging-Houses	70
Ice-Cream Vendors	176
Fried Fish Shops	289
Factories	1,192
New Buildings (Drains of)	14
Scavenging Depots	987
Re Waste Water	207
Back Lanes	1,298
Piggeries	278
Interviews	2,348
Overcrowding Surveys	5

Total Inspections and Re-Inspections..... 31,239

House Inspection :—

Preliminary Notices served	1,547
Warning Notices served	21
Statutory Notices served	1,116
Work done without Notice	1,165
Notices complied with—	
Preliminary	397
Statutory	752
New Buildings Certified	1
Drain Connections :—	
No. of Connections made	2
No. of Houses connected	6
Total houses connected at end of year	28,666
Total houses unconnected at end of year	107
Meat condemned	lbs., 56,206
Meat Offal condemned	,, 91,191
Other Foods condemned	,, 39,382

During the year 1,568 informal notices and 1,116 statutory notices relating to nuisances, housing defects and other contraventions of bye-laws were served and during the same period nuisances were abated or repairs effected in 1,165 instances without the service of notices whilst 397 informal notices and 752 statutory notices were complied with. These figures include the work covered in the table on housing statistics.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS or ORDERS.

The number of premises in the district controlled in the above manner at the end of the year was 245, as compared with 267 premises in the preceding year. There was a reduction of 18 in the number of dairies and milk shops ; the number of bakehouses was reduced by three and slaughter-houses by two ; one common lodging-house was closed during the year whilst the number of cowsheds was increased by two.

Detailed Summary of Premises subject to Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, and requiring periodical inspection.

Description.	Sanitary Districts.									Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bakehouses	8	14	9	9	8	10	9	4	14	85
Cowsheds	5	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	2	26
Dairies and Milk-shops	18	22	8	11	21	11	8	8	11	118
Common Lodging Houses .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Slaughter Houses	1	2	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	10
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Totals	32	40	25	23	33	26	22	16	28	245

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One rag and bone business is established in Trealew with the written consent of the Council under the provisions of the Public Health Act ; another establishment specified in the foregoing table is used as a marine store and at the third premises a certain amount of gut scraping, etc., is carried on.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The registered common lodging-houses in the district were one less than in the previous year and provided a total accommodation for 134 persons. The total visits paid by the sanitary inspectors amounted to 70 and the premises appeared to have been kept and conducted satisfactorily.

List of Common Lodging-Houses in the District.

<i>Situation of Premises.</i>	<i>Authorised. No. of Lodgers.</i>
120 William Street, Ystrad	42
126 William Street, Ystrad	19
Old Brithweunydd Hotel, Dinas	73
Total accommodation	134

SHOPS.

Number of Shops in the District in 1940	1,896
New Shops established in 1941	28
Shops removed from Register in 1941	143
Net decrease in Shops in 1941	115
Number of Shops in district in 1941	1,781
Number of Shops subject to a Local Closing Order	818
Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed	750
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order	832
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order and in which Assistants are employed	286

Number of Assistants in exempted Shops	477
Number of Shops and other premises or businesses in which Young Persons are employed other than as Shop Assistants	480
Number of Young Persons employed other than as Shop Assistants	814
Legal Proceedings taken under Shops Acts during 1941	—

The number of shops remaining on the Register at the end of 1941 amounted to 1,896, which showed a net reduction of 115 as compared with the previous year, 26 new shops having been established while 141 shops were closed and removed from the Register during the year. The number of shop assistants, however, increased from 1,917 to 2,053.

In addition to the 2,053 assistants employed in the shops there were 814 persons under 18 years of age who though not ordinarily classifiable as shop assistants, were employed in circumstances which rendered their conditions of service subject to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

The detailed administration of the Shops Acts was continued by two shops inspectors, who are also appointed as part-time sanitary inspectors in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The following summary provides information as to the main activities of the two inspectors during the year :—

Observation Duty—Number of hours	1,297
Visits to Shops—	
Primary routine inspections	47
Re-inspections	1,548
Regarding hours of employment, meal times, etc.	12
For Deregistration	135
Other visits	412
Number of warnings given	136

One of the two Shops Inspectors also devoted part of his time to the performance of duties under the Rhondda Food Control Committee during the year.

Details are given in the appended table regarding the defects discovered in shops during the year :—

Nature of Defect.	Number of Defects.	
	Discovered during 1941.	Remedied during 1941.
Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient—		
Means of ventilation	—	—
Means of providing a reasonable temperature	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—		
Not provided	8	2
Not maintained	3	3
Means of lighting	—	—
Washing facilities	8	2
Facilities for the taking of meals	—	—
Total number of defects	19	7
Number of shops involved	14	6

No application under Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934, was received by the Council during the year for a certificate of exemption from the obligation to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities respectively for the use of persons employed in or about a shop.

It was not found necessary to take legal proceedings during the year in respect of any infringement of the Shops Acts and the Closing Orders made thereunder.

The following table gives summarised information regarding the various classes of shops in the district and the assistants employed therein. The table shows that, at the end of 1941, assistants were employed in 42 per cent. of the shops as compared with 43 per cent. in the previous year. It will also be seen that 43.6 per cent. of the male assistants and 38 per cent. of the female assistants were under 18 year old and these figures indicate an increasing tendency to employ young persons under 18 years of age as shop assistants owing to the call-up of older persons for various forms of National Service.

REPORT OF SHOPS INSPECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1941.

TRADES.

TRADES.	New Businesses Registered during 1941.	Number of Shops Closed during 1941.	Total Number of Shops.	Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed.	Number of Assistants Employed.				Weekly Half-Holiday.						No. of Shops subject to Local Closing Orders	Legal Action Taken.				
					Males.		Females.		Shops.				Assistants.							
					Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Mon-day.	Thurs-day.	Satur-day.	Exempt	Mon-day.	Tues-day.			Wed-nesday.	Thurs-day.	Fri-day.	Satur-day.
					Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Mon-day.	Thurs-day.	Satur-day.	Exempt	Mon-day.	Tues-day.			Wed-nesday.	Thurs-day.	Fri-day.	Satur-day.
Bazaars and Fancy Dealers	1	3	11	9	1	47	35	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	
Boot and Shoe Dealers ...	...	8	94	31	19	14	20	30	120	1	...	...	...	199	...	...	82	...	94	
Butchers and Meat Purveyors	...	3	121	98	94	86	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	121	...	
Chemists, Herbalists, and Drug Stores	...	...	36	24	9	21	12	20	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	2	60	...	...	
Confectioners and Bread Dealers	1	16	172	31	1	4	18	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	10	30	...	...	
Dairy Produce and Milk Shops	...	1	13	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
Drapers, Hosiers, and Milliners	...	11	125	53	8	10	84	108	...	124	1	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	125	
Fried Fish and Fried Potato Shops	4	6	79	28	2	4	13	20	...	69	10	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	
Furniture, Musical Instruments and Sewing Machine Shops	...	3	44	14	5	17	8	15	...	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	44	
Greengrocers, Fruiters, and Florists	...	3	114	43	8	4	19	38	...	...	...	114	...	5	4	20	40	...	...	
Grocers and Provision Dealers	1	8	220	152	180	223	129	245	...	219	1	...	...	...	...	1	771	...	220	
Hairdressers and Barbers	4	14	80	31	3	4	27	15	...	73	7	...	...	...	1	1	39	...	80	
Hardware, Chinaware, Tinware, Paper, Paint, and Oil Vendors...	1	...	27	4	1	...	2	2	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	27	
Ironmongers, Electric, Gas, Water and Sanitary Fittings Dealers	1	1	40	16	6	7	3	10	...	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	40	
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Stationers and Booksellers	2	3	73	39	26	...	15	14	...	...	...	73	...	...	2	5	48	...	...	
Photographers and Picture Framers	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Refreshment Houses & Temperance Bars...	1	11	55	19	4	5	10	12	...	...	...	55	...	2	3	8	18	...	...	
Restaurants and Cooked Meat Shops	...	3	7	5	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	
Retailers of Intoxicating Liquors	...	2	123	96	1	81	1	81	...	...	...	123	...	5	22	49	88	...	...	
Sweet Shops and Mixed Businesses	5	32	220	10	2	...	3	7	...	...	...	220	...	1	1	...	10	...	...	
Tailors, Clothiers, and Outfitters	1	6	49	21	11	17	6	10	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	49	
Watchmakers and Jewellers	1	...	18	5	...	2	2	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	18	
Miscellaneous ...	...	9	55	16	7	5	3	9	...	33	3	19	...	2	...	...	22	...	...	
TOTALS ...	28	143	1781	750	390	504	440	719	120	803	26	832	216	39	97	1680	...	...	818	

FACTORIES.

The total number of premises in the district affected by the Factories Act, 1937, was 730, made up as follow :—

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>With mechanical power.</i>	<i>Without mechanical power.</i>
Factories	644	248	396
Building Operations	—	—	—
Engineering Construction	—	—	—
Outworkers	1	—	1
Bakehouses	85	35	50
	730	283	447

The sanitary inspectors paid 778 visits to bakehouses and 1,192 visits to factories during the course of the year.

The subjoined tables provide the statistical information relating to the trades carried on at the premises to which the above-mentioned Act applies, the inspections made during the year and the results of action taken in connection therewith.

In addition to the defects shown in Table 2, two defects were discovered and remedied in bakehouses, one being in respect of cleanliness of the premises and the other relating to unsatisfactory structural condition of the roof and walls.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspection. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	640	—	.....
Factories without mechanical power	552	.....	.....
TOTALS	1192	.....	.....

2.—Defects found.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	3	3	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6).	1	1	...	...
Unsuitable Sanitary convenience (S 7).	1	.....	...	...
	5	4	...	...

N.B.—**OUTWORKERS.**—As no outworkers engaged in unwholesome premises were discovered during the year, the Home Office Table relating thereto has not been reproduced in this Report.

RETURN OF FACTORIES—IN WARDS.

Description.	Grand Total.	With Mechanical Power—in Wards.											Without Mechanical Power—in Wards.											Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11												
Blacksmiths	11	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	7	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Boot Repairs	73	...	2	2	...	...	7	5	3	...	...	2	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Boot Makers	9	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bottling Stores	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brewery and Bottling	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Builders	49	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	4	14	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butchers Small Goods	50	...	6	7	2	6	6	3	3	...	...	4	37	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Cabinet Makers	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Carpenters	56	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	11	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Cement Block Construction	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clock and Watch Repairs	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothes Cleaner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Coach Building	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coach Painting	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffin Works	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Council Yard	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cycle Repairs	10	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dental Mechanics	17	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dressmakers	45	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Electrical Stations	18	4	2	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	3	18	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

Continued.

[illegible]

Return of Factories—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
Undertakers	35	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3
Upholsterers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagon Builders	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wireless Repairs	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Wood Workers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Battery Charging	10	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smokers' Requisites	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Swiss Embroidery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Torch Batteries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Waterproof Cement	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Products	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather Goods	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household Goods	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	644	10	25	31	19	20	39	19	36	11	2	36	248	35	49	57	23	33	29	44	29	22	40	396
Other Premises to which the Act applies:—																								
Bakehouses	85	3	2	5	1	6	7	1	1	2	1	6	35	4	11	3	7	2	1	8	1	2	8	50
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outworkers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Grand Totals	730	13	27	36	20	21	45	26	37	13	3	42	283	39	60	60	38	30	35	53	30	24	48	447

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The smoke-stacks of local collieries and other industrial premises were kept under observation by the sanitary inspectors but no instance was reported of the emission of black smoke in such density as to call for legal action under the provisions of the Bye-law adopted by the Council in accordance with Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year under review 28 houses, including two houses belonging to the Council, were disinfested owing to the evidence of infestation with bed bugs. In addition to routine cleansing, these houses were fumigated with formaldehyde vapour and the walls and crevices sprayed with zaldecide fluid.

When changes of tenancy of Council houses occurred, the belongings of incoming tenants were inspected to ensure their freedom from vermin.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION, ACT, 1919.

The sanitary inspectors continued to give advice and assistance whenever necessary for the purpose of dealing with infestations by rats or mice.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The public mortuary at Oakland Terrace, Ferndale, was used for the accommodation of 10 human bodies during the year and post-mortem examinations were carried out in all these cases.

The five local hospitals are all provided with mortuary accommodation and occasionally bodies are received therein from sources situated outside the institutions.

SCHOOLS.

The Council's medical staff, during their visits to the schools for routine medical inspection, undertake inspections of all the school buildings and information in their reports relating to any structural or sanitary defects is transmitted to the Director of Education.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR.

In addition to the ordinary statistical matter, the following subjects were dealt with in reports placed before the Council during the year :—

Artificial Dentures (4).

Children of Women War-workers—Care of
Clerical Staff—Employment after marriage.

—Temporary Woman Typist.

Clothing Coupons for Expectant Mothers.

Condemned Dwelling-houses—Demolition Orders.

—Licences for Re-occupation.

Dental attendant—Employment after marriage.

Dried Milk—Supplies on behalf of Ministry of Food.

—Supplementary Issues (10).

Expenditure—Comparative statements.

Evacuation arrangements—

—Maternity Hospital accommodation for Evacuee
Expectant Mothers (2).

—Unaccompanied children under five years of age.

Food and Drugs Act, 1936—Public Analysts' Fees.

Health Publicity.

Lice—Infestation (2).

Medical Staff—Installation of Telephone.

—Midwives Act, 1936—Employment after marriage.

—Medical Aid.

—Military Service.

—Municipal Midwifery Service.

—Places of Residence.

—Reserve Temporary Midwife.

—Temporary Midwife.

Milk—Alternative method of Pasteurisation.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR—*Continued.*

Milk Supply—Cleansing of Churns.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

Registration of Milk Purveyors.

Registration of Common Lodging-Houses.

Scabies.

Sanitary Inspectors—Assistance to Pontypridd District.

—National Service Act, 1939.

—Training of Candidates for examination.

—Waterproof clothing.

Shop Act, 1912—Closing Orders for Barber's and Hair-dressers' Shops (2).

Slaughter-houses—Applications for Licences.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—Applications for Licences.

Tyntyla Isolation Hospital—Bread Supply.

—Cloaks for Nursing and Domestic Staffs.

—Male Staff—Conditions of service.

—Nursing and Domestic Staffs—conditions of service.

—Nursing Staff.

—Tenders for Equipment.

Vitamins for children under two years old.

Welfare Centres—Payment of Caretaker during sickness.

War-time Nurseries—(2).

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The appended summary gives details of the cases in which the Department's activities led to proceedings at the Local Courts of Justice in the course of the year.

	No. of Cases.	Result.	Amount of Fines and Costs.		
			£	s.	d.
Food and Drugs Act, 1936 :—					
Milk deficient in Milk Fat	3	Convicted	3	12	0
Milk containing added water	2	Convicted	11	17	0
Vinegar deficient in Acetic Acid	5	Convicted	18	18	0
	10	—	£34	7	0

SECTION V.

HOUSING.

HOUSING.

One house was passed for occupation in the course of the year as a result of the conversion of premises formerly comprising two dwelling-houses.

Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1936, were made in respect of underground rooms in 22 houses.

Six demolition orders were made during the year under the Housing Act, 1936, and five houses were demolished as a result of Demolition Orders—two by their owners and three by the Council in default of the owners.

A total of 2,314 houses were repaired as the result of informal action by the officers of the Council or in consequence of the service of notices requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from the conditions of disrepair of the houses ; the corresponding number of houses repaired in 1940 was 2,088.

The following summary gives details of the nuisances and defects remedied in the course of the year :—

1. Slop Sink.

a. Slopsinks repaired or renewed	.....	.....	7
b. Waste pipe repaired or extended	.....	.....	12

2. Water Closet.

a. Provision of new w.c.	4
b. Walls, roofs, doors, floors, etc., repaired	206
c. Flushing appliances repaired or renewed	171
d. Flushing appliances provided	62
e. Pans renewed or provided	103
f. Water supply provided	40

3. House

a. External walls, woodwork, etc., repaired	1122
b. Internal walls, woodwork, floors, etc., repaired	443
c. Bedroom ventilated	1
d. Windows made openable	3
e. Pantry or food safe provided	2
f. Water supply pipes and fittings repaired	50

4. Drains.

a. Gully traps provided	1
b. Lip trap removed	1
c. Ventilating shaft repaired and extended	21
d. Drain unblocked by owners	421
e. Drain repaired by owners	148
f. Inspection chamber repaired or provided	11

5. Areas.

a. Paving repaired	93
b. Paving repaired and extended	4
c. Steps repaired or renewed	51
d. Boundary walls or fences repaired or renewed	156
e. Retaining walls repaired or renewed	2
6. Rain water shoots and downpipe repaired or renewed	426
7. Structures on area repaired	1
8. Structures obstructing light and/or ventilation of living rooms removed or altered	1
9. Dampness abated	233
10. Dirty houses cleaned	6
11. Rats removed	1
12. Accumulation of refuse removed	5

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1941 .

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,786
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	2,786
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	64
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	64
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,734

HOUSING—*Continued.***2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers				1,562
---	-------	-------	-------	-------

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—**(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936 :—**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs				—
---	-------	-------	-------	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	.....	.....	.....	—

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied			1,547
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	.....	.....	752
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	.....	.....	—

HOUSING—*Continued.*

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	22
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

SECTION VI.

Inspection and Supervision
of Food.

MILK.

The numbers of persons registered for the production, sale or distribution of milk in the district during the year were as follows :—

Cowkeepers	5
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	21
Purveyors of Milk and Milk-shop keepers	118
Non-resident Purveyors of Milk	8

The daily average quantity of liquid milk consumed in the area was estimated to be 7,829 gallons of which only 168 gallons were produced on farms in the district, the remainder being produced outside the district. The average quantity of liquid milk consumed per head of the estimated population was 0.51 pint per day.

There were 144 premises in the district directly concerned with the production, sale or distribution of milk and the sanitary inspectors made 1,948 visits of inspection to such premises in the course of the year.

The following licences in respect of graded milk were issued during the year under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938 :—

“ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk—		
Bottling Licence	.....	1
Dealers' Licence	.....	1
Supplementary Licence		1
“ Accredited ” Milk—		
Bottling Licence	.....	2
“ Pasteurised ” Milk—		
Pasteuriser's Licence	.....	1
Dealers' Licences	.....	62

Ninety-five samples of “pasteurised” milk were submitted to bacteriological examination during the year but only 55, or 58 per cent., were reported upon as being satisfactory ; in 22 samples the total number of organisms per millilitre exceeded 100,000 and 34 samples were under-pasteurised or contained raw milk as determined by the application of the Phosphatase Test.

Ten samples of ungraded milk were examined during the year and five of these were reported upon as unsatisfactory in accordance with the interpretation of the Methylene Blue Test.

MEAT.

The number of slaughter-houses licensed in the district in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was ten, but in accordance with the arrangements made by the Ministry of Food practically all the slaughtering of animals in the district was carried out in two slaughter-houses, the others being very occasionally used for the slaughtering of pigs by cottagers in the area.

One sanitary inspector devoted his whole time to the inspection of meat at the larger of the above mentioned slaughter-houses and at certain times he was assisted by other inspectors. The number of visits to slaughter-houses recorded by the sanitary inspectors during the year was 2,084.

The quantities of meat and offal surrendered and condemned owing to the presence of diseased conditions, etc., were 56,206 lbs. and 91,191 lbs., respectively, the amounts attributable to tuberculosis being 45,524 lbs. of meat and 39,355 lbs. of offal.

The appended table gives a summary of the number of animals slaughtered in the area during the year together with the numbers of carcasses inspected and condemned. It will be observed that the carcasses of over 99 per cent. of the cattle, cows and pigs slaughtered were inspected and that 95.5 per cent. of the calves and 93.4 per cent. of the sheep were similarly inspected. As compared with the records for the previous year there was a considerable diminution in the proportion of cows found to present evidence of tuberculosis, the figures for 1941 being 30.53 per cent. as compared with 38.93 per cent. in 1940.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the Year 1941.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	C calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2,605	1,377	2,354	40,890	7,172
Number Inspected ...	2,590	1,366	2,248	38,205	7,143
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis :—					
Whole Carcases condemned	3	18	1	31	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	858	771	14	13,387	919
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tubercul- osis	33.24	57.75	0.67	35.12	12.89
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole Carcases condemned	12	67	1	—	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	174	350	5	—	698
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tu- berculosis	7.18	30.53	0.25	—	10.01

OTHER FOODS.

There were 85 bakehouses in the district which with a few exceptions are of small size. There were no underground bakehouses as defined in the Factories Act, 1937. The sanitary inspectors made 778 visits to bakehouses during the year. A large bacon-curing and "cooked meat" products factory was also kept under fairly constant supervision by the sanitary inspector concerned,

UN SOUND FOOD.

The principal articles of food, apart from meat in the slaughter-houses, condemned during the course of the year were as follow :—

Potatoes	.....	15,975 lbs.
Swedes	.....	11,536 „
Cabbages	.....	2,240 „
Apples	.....	2,151 „
Bacon or Ham	.....	1,920 „
Cauliflower	.....	1,344 „
Fish	.....	602 „
Sausages	.....	574 „
Evaporated Milk	.....	527 „
Broad Beans	.....	440 „
Canned Fish	.....	381 „
Corned Beef	.....	236 „

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Samples of food and drugs were taken in the district throughout the year and submitted to the three Public Analysts appointed by the Council in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The total number of samples taken under these arrangements during 1941 amounted to 292 and consisted of 183 formal samples and 109 informal samples, detailed particulars of which are given in the appended summary.

Summary of Samples submitted to the Public Analysts during 1941.

Description.	Formal Samples.			Informal Samples.		
	No. sub- mitted.	Results.		No. sub- mitted.	Results.	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	142	137	5	90	88	2
Butter	8	8	—	—	—	—
Margarine	7	7	—	1	1	—
Jam	—	—	—	4	2	2
Milk Powder	—	—	—	1	1	—
Raisins	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sultanâs	3	3	—	1	1	—
Sausages	7	7	—	—	—	—
Meat Roll	—	—	—	1	1	—
Vegetable Stew	—	—	—	1	1	—
Vinegar	9	4	5	2	1	1
Worcester Sauce	—	—	—	1	1	—
Whisky	1	1	—	—	—	—
Beer	5	5	—	—	—	—
Lemon Squash Cordial	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pearl Barley	—	—	—	1	1	—
Camphorated Oil	—	—	—	1	1	—
Castor Oil	—	—	—	1	1	—
Olive Oil	—	—	—	1	1	—
Zinc Ointment	—	—	—	1	1	—
Aspirin	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS	183	173	10	109	104	5

It will be observed that the reports of the Public Analysts indicated that 10 of the *formal* samples submitted to them were not genuine. Five of these samples were of milk, three being deficient in milk fat and two containing added water; these five represented 3.4 per cent. of the total number of formal samples of milk taken in the course of the year as compared with a corresponding proportion of 16.5 per cent. in respect of the year 1940. The five other formal samples in respect of which adverse reports were received consisted of vinegar,—deficient in acetic acid—and were equal to 55.6 per cent. of the total number of

formal samples of vinegar submitted for examination during the year. Legal proceedings were instituted and convictions obtained in respect of all the unsatisfactory samples referred to above, the total amount of fines and costs imposed being £34 7s. 0d., ranging from 18/- costs in one case to a maximum fine of £5 and £2 16s. 0d. costs.

Five of the *informal* samples were reported by the Public Analysts as being not genuine, two being samples of milk, two of jam and one sample of vinegar. One "following-up" sample of milk and one of vinegar were reported as not genuine and these were among the above-mentioned cases in which legal proceedings were taken; the other "following-up" sample of milk was found to be genuine. In regard to the two informal samples of jam which were found to be unsatisfactory, the Public Analyst stated that the samples, although not up to legal standard, were of an agreed commercial standard, and no further action was therefore taken beyond sending a warning letter to one of the vendors concerned.

The following statement contains details of the samples reported as not genuine.

Ref. No.	Description.		Result of Analysis.
(1) Formal Samples.			
S/124		Milk	 Contained not less than 7 per cent. of added water.
S/148		Milk	 Contained 7.25 per cent. of added water.
S/156		Milk	 Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than 13 per cent.
S/185		Milk	 Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than 64 per cent.
A/12		Milk	 Deficient in milk fat to the extent of at least 8 per cent.
S/194		Vinegar	 Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of not less than 40 per cent.

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
S/195	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of not less than 42 per cent.
S/199	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of not less than 40 per cent.
S/237	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of at least 30 per cent.
S/240	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of at least 23 per cent.

(2) **Informal Samples.**

247/S	Jam	Deficient in fruit content for a jam labelled "Full Fruit Standard."
284/S	Jam	Of inferior quality for a jam labelled "Full Fruit Standard," being deficient in fruit content.
277/S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than 25 per cent.
307/S	Milk	Contained not less than 25 per cent. of added water.
282/S	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of not less than 40 per cent.

SECTION VII.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table gives particulars relating to notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the district during 1941.

RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1941.

Disease.	Cases Notified.										Cases ad- mitted to Hos- pital.	Deaths.														
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 years.		35-45 yrs.	45-65 years.	65 & over	All Ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & over
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	419	7	16	37	39	77	169	47	12	13	1	1	...	276	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	367	5	12	15	22	27	159	77	20	24	5	1	...	360	18	1	2	2	1	8	1	...	...	...	1	...
Enteric Fever (including para- typhoid)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	361	59	42	26	25	12	35	8	17	39	20	63	15	...	28	5	2	1	1	...	...	2	2	219	7	6
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	83	5	3	1	3	3	13	6	5	7	11	18	8	...	12	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	40	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	8	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	52	7	3	2	1	1	9	9	6	7	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2924	176	347	399	515	508	904	57	10	5	3	...	...	10	2	3	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	717	76	115	98	117	124	177	6	1	...	1	...	1	3	7	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	5023	362	539	580	724	752	1467	213	74	118	55	113	26	724	138	39	17	10	6	5	9	2	3	5	523	14

Zymotic Diseases.—The number of deaths from the zymotic group of diseases, comprising small pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, enteric fever and diarrhoea, during 1941 reached a total of 51, this figure being the highest recorded in the district since 1933; the death-rate from these diseases was equivalent to 0.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with an annual average of 0.2 in the preceding ten years. Diphtheria with 18 deaths caused the highest mortality and whooping cough caused 15 deaths; there were 13 deaths from measles, whilst scarlet fever and diarrhoea each caused two deaths and there was one death from para-typhoid B. fever, which is one of the enteric group of diseases.

Small Pox.—No case of this disease was notified in the district during 1941 and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were undertaken by the staff of the Health Department.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year was 419 as compared with 475 cases in the previous year and the number of deaths from this disease was two, giving a mortality-rate of 0.48 per cent. amongst the total number of cases notified and a death-rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The monthly incidence of the disease varied between a maximum number of 63 cases in January and a minimum of 19 cases each in August and November. The ward incidence ranged from a maximum of 89 cases in Ward 5 to a minimum of 14 cases in Ward 10. The number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital was 276, representing 65.8 per cent. of the total number of cases notified.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of diphtheria notified was 367, representing an incidence rate of 3.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the number of deaths from this disease was 18, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.15 per 1,000 of the estimated population and a mortality-rate of 4.89

per cent. of the total cases notified. The disease was prevalent throughout the year and the monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 41 cases in October and a minimum of 14 cases in September. Ward 6 with 46 notifications suffered the highest incidence whilst Ward 3 with 12 notifications was least affected.

The number of cases admitted into the Isolation Hospital was 359, representing 97.3 per cent. of the total cases notified.

Special investigations were carried out in the Bodringallt and Pontrhondda Schools during October owing to the occurrence of diphtheria amongst the school population but no carriers of diphtheria organisms were discovered.

The immunisation of children against diphtheria was pursued during the course of the year and at the end of the year 2,371 children under five years, 8,730 children between five and 15 years of age and 171 children over 15 years, making a total of 11,272 children, had received the complete course of immunisation, either with alum-precipitated toxoid (A.P.T.) or with toxoid anti-toxin floccules (T.A.F.) ; an additional number amounting to 780 children had also received the preliminary injections but did not receive the complete course of inoculations.

Enteric Fever.—During the year, five cases of the enteric group of diseases were notified but in one instance the diagnosis was not confirmed on further clinical observation and bacteriological investigation. Of the four confirmed cases one was found to be suffering from typhoid fever and the three other cases were due to infection with the Paratyphoid B. organism.

■ The case of typhoid fever was a young man residing at Porth who had been on a visit to a town in the South West of England at about the time at which the incubation period commenced ; no other cases were discovered in the neighbourhood of his residence at Porth and no local source of infection could be traced ; this case was notified in March.

In April a young girl living at Llwynypia was notified as suffering from Paratyphoid B. and likewise prior to the commencement of the illness she had been staying in a town in South Wales. No other cases were discovered in Llwynypia and no incriminating food stuffs could be traced. In this instance the illness was very severe and ended fatally, thus constituting the first death from one of the enteric group of diseases in the district since 1925.

The remaining two cases of Paratyphoid B. Fever were notified in July and both resided at Gelli, one being a boy of 14 years and the other a youth of 18 years. The former had suffered from a similar illness about two months previously and the notified illness was probably a relapse of the previous infection; no source of infection could be traced in this case but examination of the water supply to the house where the boy lived indicated that the water was of doubtful purity. The source of infection of the second case could likewise not be traced but he had been on a cycling tour to the seaside a few days prior to the onset of the illness and admitted consuming water from streams by the roadside and having partaken of refreshments such as ice-cream.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year was 21, representing an incidence rate of 9.4 cases per 1,000 live and still births.

In two instances the pyrexia was attributed to an attack of influenza or a "cold," in another instance the rise in temperature was probably due to inflammation of the breasts, and in one case the pyrexia was attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis.

The examinations of swabs obtained from the patients and the midwives showed in one instance that the midwife was harbouring haemolytic streptococci in her throat and she was suspended from practice until two consecutive swabs giving negative results were obtained.

Seven cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and one of these died, the primary cause of death being certified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

Three maternal deaths were classified as due to puerperal sepsis during the year; in one instance death was caused by peritonitis following operative treatment after the delivery of the baby and the other two deaths were due to infected abortions in the tenth and twelfth weeks of pregnancy, respectively.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—The number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever notified during 1941 amounted to 52 as compared with 134 notifications in the preceding year. The number of deaths certified as due to the disease was six, giving a death-rate of 0.05 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The disease occurred sporadically throughout the year with a maximum of seven cases in April and a minimum of two cases each in June and December; Ward 1 with 11 cases suffered the highest incidence whilst Ward 6 with only one case was least affected.

The number of cases admitted into the Isolation Hospital was 50 and in 26 of these the diagnosis was confirmed by the discovery of meningococci in the cerebro-spinal fluids; no death occurred amongst these twenty-six cases. In thirteen other cases the character of the cerebro spinal fluid probably indicated a meningococcal infection and one of these died within a few hours after admission to hospital. The diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever was not confirmed in the remaining eleven cases admitted to the hospital; three were diagnosed as tubercular meningitis, three were regarded as due to cerebral haemorrhage, two were found to be suffering from pneumonia, one was a pneumococcal meningitis, one was an acute suppurative encephalitis and in the remaining case the cerebro spinal fluid was normal and no evidence of a meningeal infection could be discovered.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Four cases of this disease were notified during the year, the ages of the persons affected ranging between two and thirteen years. All the notified cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital where recovery ensued with some residual paralysis in three instances and complete recovery in the remaining case. Though three of the cases occurred in Ward 10 in the months of September, October and December, respectively, no association indicating a common source of infection could be discovered. The fourth case occurred in June in Ward 11.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case of encephalitis lethargica was notified in January, the notified person being a female eighteen years of age residing in Ward 8. The patient died after an illness of three days' duration and an examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid did not indicate a meningeal or an encephalitic infection, the constituents of the fluid being normal.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—The number of notifications of this disease received during the year was 83, of which 51 were received during the first three months when influenza and other respiratory diseases were fairly prevalent and the weather was unusually severe. The monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 25 notifications in February and complete absence of the notifiable disease during August. No notification was received from Wards 3 and 7 whilst Ward 5 with 33 cases apparently suffered the highest incidence; these figures indicate that the notification of this disease was incomplete.

The number of deaths from influenzal pneumonia was 12, giving a mortality-rate of 14.5 per cent. amongst the total cases notified

Acute Primary Pneumonia.—A total of 361 cases of acute primary pneumonia was notified during the year, 169 or nearly half the total notifications being received in the first three months which period was characterised by unusually prolonged severe climatic conditions. Throughout the year the monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 60 cases notified in February and a minimum of six cases in September. Amongst the various Wards in the district Ward 11 with 96 cases suffered the highest incidence and Ward 7 with five notifications provided the lowest number.

The number of deaths attributed to pneumonia was 66, giving a death-rate of 0.53 per 1,000 of the estimated population and a fatality-rate of 18.3 per cent. amongst the total cases notified. Nearly one half of the deaths—32—occurred during the first quarter of the year and the monthly distribution varied between a maximum of 12 deaths in March and a minimum of two each in September and November. This disease contributed largely to the infantile mortality, causing 28 deaths amongst children under one year old.

Dysentery.—Two cases of Dysentery were reported during the year but the diagnosis was not confirmed on bacteriological investigations in either instance.

Erysipelas.—The number of cases of erysipelas notified during the year was 40 and no death was attributed to this disease. One case was admitted into the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The number of cases of this disease notified was 27, representing an incidence rate of 12.6 cases per 1,000 live births. Most of the cases were of a mild nature but six were admitted into the Isolation Hospital where one died, the cause of death being attributed to prematurity and debility. All the other notified cases recovered without any consequent impairment of vision.

A summary of the available information regarding the cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year is given in the following table :—

Cases.			Vision un-im- paired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Still under treat- ment at end of year.	Deaths	Re- moved from District.
No- ti- fied.	Treated							
	At Home	In Hos- pital.						
27	23	4	24	1	—	1	1	—

Measles.—The number of cases of measles notified during the year was 2,919, indicating a high prevalence amongst the younger elements of the population; this prevalence however was largely limited to the first half of the year when 2,839 cases were notified, only 80 cases being notified during the second half of the year and only one case each during October and December.

The Ward distribution varied between a maximum of 423 cases in Ward 11 and a minimum of 99 cases in Ward 7.

The number of deaths certified as due to measles was 13 and all but one of these occurred in the first half of the year with a maximum of six deaths in April.

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases of whooping cough notified during the year was 717 as compared with 116 cases during the previous year. The prevalence of the disease was largely limited to the first seven months of the year during which period 678 cases were notified with a maximum of 150 cases in May. The lowest monthly incidence occurred in November when three cases were notified. Amongst the various Wards in the district the largest number of cases, 146, was notified from Ward 10 whilst Ward 7 with 12 notifications was least affected.

The number of deaths from whooping cough was 15, giving a mortality rate of 2.1 per cent. amongst the total cases notified.

Influenza.—During 1941 there were 34 deaths in the district certified as due to influenza, giving a death rate of 0.28 per 1,000 of the population. The disease was fairly prevalent during the first three months of the year when 27 deaths occurred with a maximum number of 10 deaths in March; no deaths occurred in May, July, August and November.

The disease was most fatal amongst persons over 65 years of age of whom 21 died, six deaths occurred amongst persons between 45 and 65 years old, four deaths amongst persons between 25 and 45 years of age and the remaining three deaths were of children under five years of old. In twelve instances the disease was complicated by the super-vention of pneumonia.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—During 1941 two deaths were certified as due to diarrhoea and twelve deaths were caused by enteritis, of which disease diarrhoea is usually the principal symptom, making a total of fourteen deaths. Eleven of these deaths were amongst infants under one year old and the remaining three were of persons over 65 years of age. No deaths occurred during August, Sep-

tember and November whilst amongst the remaining months the maximum number of deaths occurred during March when four deaths were registered. No outbreak of diarrhoea or enteritis came within the knowledge of the Health Department during the year and the above deaths were widely scattered throughout the district.

Bronchitis.—This disease caused 133 deaths, equivalent to a death-rate of 1.08 per 1,000 of the estimated population, during 1941. It is noteworthy that 85 deaths occurred amongst male persons as compared with 48 deaths amongst persons of the female sex. The monthly numbers of deaths varied between a maximum of 28 deaths in February and a minimum of two in June. The disease was most fatal amongst persons in the older and younger age groups ; 77 deaths occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age, 33 deaths amongst persons between 45 and 65 years old and babies under one year old contributed 12 deaths. The disease thus caused a considerable proportion of the infantile mortality.

SECTION VIII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 229 as compared with 219 cases during the previous year ; the number of pulmonary case was 169 and of non-pulmonary cases 60, the former figure being four less than that notified in 1940 and the latter figure being 14 in excess.

At the end of the year there were 1,022 persons on the register kept under the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations as indicated in the following summary :—

		<i>Pu'monary.</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cases on Register				
1st January, 1941	.....	619	380	999
New cases registered during				
the year	.....	169	62	231
		788	442	1230
Removed from Register				
during the year	.....	150	58	208
Cases on Register				
31st December, 1941		638	384	1022

The number of deaths certified from tuberculosis during the year was 114, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.92 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding proportion for the previous year was 1.04.

Amongst the 114 persons who died from tuberculosis 39, or 34 per cent., had not been notified to the Health Department prior to the fatal termination of the illnesses.

No action was taken under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in relation to milk vendors nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The following table gives a summary of the notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during 1941, divided into age and sex groups as well as into pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms —

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
1 to 5 years ...	.....	.....	2	6	...	1	.....	5
5 to 10 years ...	2	2	6	6	2	1	1	2
10 to 15 years ...	5	2	2	7	.....	.....	1	.....
15 to 20 years ...	15	26	3	7	6	8	1	4
20 to 25 years ...	19	13	3	5	3	8	2	1
25 to 35 years ...	15	26	2	2	4	20	1	1
35 to 45 years ...	14	6	3	1	7	7	2	2
45 to 55 years ...	10	6	.....	2	5	4	.....	1
55 to 65 years ...	5	1	2	.....	7	3	2	.....
65 and upwards	2	...	.....	1	1	...	.....	1
TOTALS ...	87	82	23	37	35	52	10	17

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year was 169, the greatest number, 26, being notified from Ward 2, whilst Ward 3 with eight cases provided the lowest number. The greatest number of deaths likewise occurred in Ward 2 where 16 deaths were registered whilst Wards 3, 4 and 9 with four deaths in each ward suffered the lowest mortality.

The above table summarising the incidence of new cases indicates that the sexes were almost equally affected with a slight preponderance amongst males; mortality however was greater amongst females than amongst male persons in the approximate proportion of three to two.

It is also noted that of the 82 female persons notified 65 were women between 15 and 35 years of age whilst the notifications amongst male persons were more evenly distributed in the age groups extending from 15 years to 5 years. It may also be noted that 36 out of the 52 deaths amongst female persons were of women between 15 and 35 years old, 20 of these being between 25 and 35 years of age.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year was 60 with a maximum number of 12 cases from Ward 11; no cases were notified from Wards 3 and 7.

In contrast to the pulmonary form of the disease the incidence of the non-pulmonary forms was higher amongst female than amongst male persons in the proportion of three to two and the number of deaths amongst female persons showed an equal preponderance. Amongst the 60 cases notified the glands of the neck were the site of infection in 22 instances of which 15 were female persons; 12 cases of tubercular meningitis were notified and nine of these were of female persons. Abdominal tuberculosis was notified in respect of seven cases of whom five were females.

The number of deaths from these forms of tuberculosis reached a total of 27, of which 14 were due to tuberculosis of the meninges and five of these 14 deaths were of persons between 15 and 25 years of age; three deaths followed on primary infection of the spine, two deaths were caused by tuberculosis of the peritoneum and a similar number of deaths resulted from tuberculosis of the kidneys.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1941 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths registered in District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1935	134,600	2,268	2,193	16.3	1,585	11.8	75	184	153	70	1,694	12.6
1936	129,900	2,150	2,055	15.8	1,611	12.4	49	189	117	57	1,751	13.5
1937	124,200	1,987	1,863	15.0	1,603	12.9	81	166	122	65	1,688	13.6
1938	121,940	1,960	1,804	14.8	1,589	13.0	82	170	122	68	1,677	13.8
1939	119,300	2,036	1,857	15.5	1,635	13.7	83	164	122	66	1,716	14.4
1940	117,900	2,149	1,934	16.4	1,619	13.7	94	202	116	60	1,727	14.6
1941	123,460	2,352	2,149	17.4	1,832	14.8	115	188	170	79	1,905	15.4

NOTES.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

"Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres)
(exclusive of area covered } 23,886.
by water).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in the whole District.								Total Cases notified in each Ward.											Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward.											Total Cases removed to Hospital
	All Ages—Years.																														
	All Ages	Un-der 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 up.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem-branous Group)	367	5	76	236	35	14	1	...	22	28	12	35	37	46	38	39	45	47	18	20	26	11	36	36	50	38	37	39	50	17	
Erysipelas	40	...	2	2	...	11	24	1	2	3	4	2	7	3	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever	419	7	169	216	16	10	1	...	63	67	40	36	89	20	17	28	29	14	16	35	44	23	27	59	14	15	17	23	11	8	
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever	5	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	3	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	52	7	6	18	7	8	5	1	10	8	2	4	2	1	4	3	5	5	8	9	7	2	3	2	1	4	3	6	4	9	
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	169	...	...	11	73	61	22	2	26	26	8	14	29	10	9	18	12	11	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	60	...	8	21	18	8	4	1	9	6	...	4	7	4	...	6	7	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ac. Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	361	59	105	43	30	46	63	15	9	30	44	37	29	5	25	31	25	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Influenza/Pneumonia	83	5	10	19	8	15	18	8	3	1	...	2	38	9	18	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles	2924	176	1769	961	15	3	...	...	327	171	260	320	205	250	99	215	322	331	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	10	
Whooping Cough	717	76	454	183	1	1	1	1	69	57	28	43	54	46	12	92	67	145	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	
TOTALS	5252	362	2603	1712	214	193	139	29	535	408	385	507	497	425	187	452	531	605	720	64	80	38	71	102	65	59	58	75	73	39	

The localities (Wards) adopted for this Table are the same as those in Table III.

Isolation Hospitals (provided by the Urban District Council) :—1. TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL (WARD 4). } Total available beds, 112.
2. PENRHYS ISOLATION HOSPITAL (WARD 10). }

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1941—(Continued on two next pages).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all ages.)											Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Ward 7.	Ward 8.	Ward 9.	Ward 10.	Ward 11.		
Cels.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	1903 2	170	31	40	45	77	196	507	837	161	246	113	166	182	146	153	195	144	168	229	336	...
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
3. Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4. Whooping Cough	15	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5. Diphtheria	18	1	2	5	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	3	3	2	1	...	17
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	87	...	1	...	3	25	38	19	1	12	...	16	4	4	9	7	5	11	4	5	10	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	27	...	1	4	4	8	6	3	1	1	...	5	1	3	3	1	...	2	2	5	4	9
8. Syphilitic Disease	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
9. Influenza	34	1	1	1	...	...	4	6	21	3	...	1	...	1	7	6	2	5	7	2	...	...
10. Measles	13	2	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	4
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
13.M.Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	3
13F. Cancer of Uterus	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	22	3	4	6	5	3	1	2	3	2	3	6	13
15. Cancer of Breast	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
16. Cancer of all other sites	99	...	...	...	1	2	9	41	46	10	12	5	9	5	11	10	4	8	6	19	40
17. Diabetes	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	3	4	1	2	2	1	3	2	...	...	1	6
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	188	1	...	...	...	1	5	52	129	24	21	14	17	16	19	13	24	9	17	14	5
19. Heart Disease	512	1	...	1	2	6	32	149	321	35	56	32	40	48	42	49	57	29	55	69	22
20. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	3	2	...	1	3	1	5	3	6	...	1	1
21. Bronchitis	133	12	2	2	2	...	5	33	77	12	15	13	13	18	6	5	14	15	13	9	1
22. Pneumonia	66	28	6	2	2	...	4	19	7	2	4	4	7	6	7	5	7	8	3	13	12
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	52	2	1	1	1	2	9	26	10	6	6	3	4	2	5	4	6	3	8	5	5
24. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	6
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	3	1
26. Appendicitis	6	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7	...
27. Other Digestive Diseases	43	5	1	1	...	3	2	16	15	2	6	...	8	3	3	5	3	1	5	7	28
28. Nephritis	72	...	...	...	...	3	14	17	38	3	11	5	5	7	5	5	10	2	6	13	22
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
30. Other Maternal Causes	7	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	4
31. Premature Birth	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	7	3	3	3	8	...	2	2	17
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	3	...	5	3	3	6	9	19
33. Suicide	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
34. Road Traffic Accidents	19	...	...	...	4	2	7	1	3	...	5	1	...	2	...	...	3	2	2	4	5
35. Other violent causes	87	5	4	1	11	13	19	26	8	5	33	4	6	10	4	7	4	2	3	9	33
36. All other causes	185	13	2	6	5	8	22	38	91	17	24	11	20	21	14	13	13	20	16	16	39
Rhondda	1905	170	31	40	45	77	198	507	837	161	247	113	167	182	146	153	195	144	168	229	336

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sub-entries included in above figures.																					
7. Tuberculous Meningitis	15	....	1	4	3	5	1	1	....	....	4	....	1	2	1	....	2	2	2	2	3
General Tuberculosis	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
16. Sarcoma	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
20. Arterio Sclerosis	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	19	3	1	....	1	2	1	....	2	5	....	....	1
22. Broncho Pneumonia	24	17	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	4	3	3	....	1	1
Lobar Pneumonia	19	4	1	2	....	....	2	8	4	1	1	....	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	5
23. Silicosis	21	....	....	....	....	....	3	13	5	3	3	....	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	1
27. Diarrhoea, etc. (over 2 years)	5	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1
32. Congenital Debility	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2	3	....	3	1	4
Congenital Malformations	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	5
Atelectasis	30	....	....	....	1	7	12	9	1	3	5	....	....	6	2	4	1	1	3	5	14
35. Colliery Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	1	1	6	7	3	1	2	4	1	2	4	1	2	1	....	....	3
Rheumatic Fever	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Pernicious Anaemia	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	....
Convulsions	10	8	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Old Age	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	8	....	....	8	5	3	4	3	10	7	1	....

TABLE IV — Infantile Mortality, 1941. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.
(Continued on next page).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Causes ;— Certified ... Uncertified	53	8	10	3	74	18	18	6	9	5	3	7	10	9	4	7	170
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	7
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	2	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	...	...	2	1	4	2	2	...	2	3	4	3	2	3	28
Convulsions	4	1	...	1	9	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Gastro-enteritis ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	2	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

TABLE V.

Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1941.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES						1021	847
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers					—	1
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever					1	4
3.	Scarlet Fever					1	1
4.	Whooping Cough					8	8
5.	Diphtheria					7	12
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System					35	50
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis					11	16
8.	Syphilitic Diseases					6	2
9.	Influenza					18	15
10.	Measles					6	8
11.	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis					1	—
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis					1	1
13M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (Males only)					10	—
13F.	Cancer of Uterus					—	15
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum					19	19
15.	Cancer of Breast					—	12
16.	Cancer of all other sites					43	52
17.	Diabetes					5	12
18.	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions					89	95
19.	Heart Disease					224	190
20.	Other diseases of Circulatory System					16	11
21.	Bronchitis					121	80
22.	Pneumonia					38	23
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases					45	13
24.	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum					7	1
25.	Diarrhoea (under two years)					8	5
26.	Appendicitis					7	1
27.	Other Digestive Diseases					17	18
28.	Nephritis					42	27
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis					—	2
30.	Other Maternal causes					—	5
31.	Premature Births					26	15
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infantile disease					29	10
33.	Suicide					4	1
34.	Road Traffic Accidents					17	3
35.	Other violent causes					68	26
36.	All other causes					91	93
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—							
	Total	...	...	...	...	100	67
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	98	64
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	3
LIVE BIRTHS—							
	Total	...	...	...	...	1014	1004
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1047	975
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	27	29
STILL BIRTHS—							
	Total	...	...	...	...	42	46
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	41	45
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	1
POPULATION							123,460

Rhondda Urban District Council.

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

TO THE

Rhondda
Local Education Authority

For the year 1941.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

Rhondda Education Committee

Councillor IORWERTH RHYS THOMAS (*Chairman*).

- „ THOMAS EDMUNDS
- „ LEONARD HENRY COOK.
- „ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.
- „ JOHN THOMAS DAVIES.
- „ EVAN MORGAN DAVIES.
- „ GLYN LEWIS WALES.
- „ Mrs. ANNIE PRICE, J.P.
- „ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING.
- „ PHILLIP MORRIS.
- „ ALBERT TROTMAN.
- „ JOHN LEIGH DAVIES.
- „ ALCWYN PENRY GLANVILLE.
- „ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE, J.P.
- „ SIDNEY MITCHELL.
- „ OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P.
- „ THOMAS R. DAVIES.
- „ MARK HARCOMBE.
- „ EVAN JOHN OAKLEY.
- „ THOMAS BOWEN THOMAS.
- „ THOMAS HENRY SMITH.
- „ DAVID JOHN RICHARDS.
- „ JOHN TALFRYN LLEWELYN.
- „ WILLIAM MURRAY WILLIAMS.
- „ WILLIAM REES.
- „ LEONARD BATEMAN.
- „ Mrs. LILLIE A. HUGHES, J.P.
- „ MORGAN BENJAMIN.
- „ GEORGE EDWARD MASLIN.
- „ DAVID TIMOTHY DAVIES, J.P.
- „ Mrs. CATHERINE M. PARFITT.

Councillor DAVID PHILLIPS.
 „ MORGAN DAVIES, J.P.
 „ FRANK WILLIAMS.
 „ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.

Clerk to the Committee D. J. JONES, O.B.E., Solicitor
Director of Education W. MORRIS JONES, M.A., M.Sc.
Architect ELI TAYLOR, Surveyor.

School Medical Officer :

D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
 L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant School Medical Officers :

JENNET EVANS, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Wales).
 *EDGAR CLIFFORD POWELL, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
 (Lond.).
 RUTH PENLON-JONES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
 L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
 JOHN GRIFFITH JONES, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Wales).

For portion of year :

L. VIVIAN WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
 MAHOMED A. RASHID, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).

Specialist Medical Officers (Part time) :—

Ophthalmic Surgeon : J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S.
 (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).
Orthopaedic Surgeon : NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D.
 (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

School Dental Surgeon :

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., Eng.).

Assistant School Dental Surgeons :

DAVID ARCHIE THOMAS, L.D.S. (Liverpool).

RHODA KELSO, L.D.S. (Belfast).

Lay Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

School Medical Service Clerks :

ANNIE M. EVANS.

A. GWYN EVANS.

* ISLWYN JONES.

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and School Nurses :

(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE CRABTREE.

School Nurses :

	<i>District No.</i>
(g.) ELIZABETH HUGHES	 3
(g.) EDITH M. WATKINS	 2
(g.h.) ELIZABETH ISRAEL	 9
(e.) EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	 1
(e.g.n.) EDITH STEPHENS	 7
(g.h.) MYFANWY BUCKLEY	 4
(g.h.) SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	 11
(g.) EDITH MORGAN	 —
(e.g.h.) ETHEL EVANS	 8
(e.g.h.) CISSIE EVANS	 5
(e.g.h.) LILIAN MORGAN	 6
(e.g.h.) ANN DAVIES	 —
(e.g.h.) GWYNETH M. DAVIES	 10
(e.g.h.) *SYBIL EVANS.	 —
(e.g.h.) ELIZABETH BONNER	 —
(e.g.) MEGAN DAVIES	 —
(f.g.) MARGARET GOBERT JONES	 —

For portion of year :

(e.g.h.) VERA RUTTLEY	 —
(e.g.h.) CLARISSA WILLIAMS	 —
(e.g.h.) HANNAH D. THOMAS	 —

Orthopaedic Nurse :

(h.k.) MARY WATKINS.

Dental Attendants

CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.

GWYNETH ATKINS.

ELUNED PROTHEROE (part year).

IRIS PERRY (part year).

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (k.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics in Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity.

* On War Service.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the School Medical Service in the Rhondda Urban District during 1941.

No extension of the arrangements for the care of the children attending the elementary and higher schools was brought into operation during the year but many problems arising from the reception of a large number of children from more vulnerable areas required attention and involved additional work on the part of the staff of the school medical service. Every effort was made to render the best possible service to these children.

The most noteworthy difficulties were encountered in connection with the control of scabies and other contagious skin diseases amongst the school population and during the year extended arrangements were made for the treatment of these cases, including infected contacts, in the Authority's clinics.

It is satisfying to note that the nutritional condition of the school population showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous year; the proportion of children showing sub-normal nutritional conditions, however, remained unduly high and it is hoped that the provision of school meals will have a beneficial effect in reducing this proportion.

A campaign for securing the immunisation of children against diphtheria was pursued during the course of the year and a total of over 11,000 children received the full course of injections; valuable support and assistance were received from the teaching staffs at the schools in connection with this work, most of which was actually undertaken at the schools.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. J. Thomas.

School Medical Officer.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The total number of children on the registers of the schools controlled by the Education Committee at the end of 1941 amounted to 24,826, comprising 340 children between two and seven years of age in the Ynyscynon and Alaw Nursery Schools, 21,737 children in the elementary schools and 2,749 pupils in the higher schools.

There was no alteration in the numbers of schools and departments during the course of the year and though the total accommodation provided amounted to 32,764 places the accommodation available was more severely strained in some schools than in others.

1.—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.

The Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer, exercises control over the public health and school medical services of the district and the members of the school medical staff listed at the commencement of this report all undertake public health and school medical duties to varying extents as the circumstances require.

2.—CO-ORDINATION.

The availability of the staff, as indicated in the previous paragraph, for both public health and school medical duties ensures a fairly complete co-ordination of supervision of the health of the children of the district from the ante-natal period until school leaving age.

(a) *Infant and Child Welfare.*—The number of children between one and five years of age who attended the child welfare centres was 3,126 and the health visitors, who are also school nurses, made 7,972 visits to the homes of such children.

(b) *Nursery Schools.*—The Ynyscynon and Alaw Nursery Schools were fully occupied during the year and provide accommodation for 329 children between two and seven years of age; these schools were visited at least once weekly by the school nurses, and the medical staff made routine monthly visits as well as special visits when necessary or at the request of the Head Teachers.

Nursery classrooms with appropriate equipment have been organised in nearly all the infants' departments and 2,330 children under five years were attending these classes at the end of the year.

(c) *Care of debilitated children under school age.*—Debilitated children under school age were ascertained at the child welfare clinics and during the visits of the health visitors to the homes. The numbers of such children treated under the various schemes administered by the Council as the Welfare Authority were as follows :—

Dental treatment	.....	.....	195
Examined at Eye Clinics	.....	.....	14
Provided with Spectacles	.....	.....	4
Orthopaedic Treatment at Clinics			60
Orthopaedic in-patient treatment at Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff			3
Ultra Violet Light Treatment at at clinic	.....	.....	21
Operative Treatment for Tonsils and Adenoids	.....	.....	16

3.—HYGIENIC CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The hygienic condition of the schools was maintained without material deterioration, notwithstanding difficulties arising from war conditions. Any serious defects, observed by the medical staff during their visits to the schools, were brought to the notice of the responsible officer of the Authority.

4.—SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1941.

There was no change during the year in the groups of elementary school children submitted to routine medical examination and these consisted of (i.) "Entrants;" (ii.) "Intermediates;" (iii.) "Leavers;" (iv.) "Specials;" and (v.) "Tuberculosis contacts."

In the course of their routine visits to the schools the medical inspectors also carried out the re-examination of children previously found defective with a view to ascertaining any change that may have taken place in their condition.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The number of children submitted to routine inspection in the elementary schools as indicated in the preceding paragraph was 5,046, comprising 2,060 entrants, 1,750 intermediates and 1,236 leavers. In addition, 798 children were examined as "specials" and re-inspections were made in respect of 3,044 children, making a grand total of 8,888 children.

Amongst the 5,046 children examined in the code groups it was found that 1,087, or 21.5 per cent., were found to be suffering from defects other than subnormal nutrition, uncleanliness or dental defects; the respective proportions in the "entrants," "intermediates" and "leaver" groups were 20.3, 22.8 and 21.8, respectively.

(a) *Uncleanliness.*—Among the children examined in the code and special groups 1,066, or 18.3 per cent., were found with unclean heads or bodies as compared with 12.2 per cent. in the previous year.

Consequent upon the receipt of Circular 1544 of the Board of Education, a thorough investigation regarding the incidence of lice was made by the medical staff in April and May in selected schools distributed throughout the district and the following table indicates the results of the investigations :—

	Number of children Investi- gated.	Percentage proportions.		
		Clean.	Nits only.	Lice present.
Boys	4849	80.4	17.8	1.8
Girls	4498	52.3	36.5	11.2
Total	9347	66.9	26.8	6.3

The ages of the children varied between two and 15 years but the numbers examined in the age-groups 2, 3, 14 and 15 years were comparatively small. Amongst the boys, those who were in the 13 years age-group showed the highest proportion of clean heads and the six year old group gave the lowest proportion, the percentages being 85.6 and 76.2 respectively. Amongst the girls, those who were 13 years of age showed the lowest percentage of clean heads, namely 42.5, whilst girls in the four year old group gave the highest proportion of clean heads, namely 68.7 per cent.

As a result of the consideration of a report embodying the above results the Education Committee decided to appoint three additional temporary school nurses in order to assist in dealing with uncleanness and after the approval of the Board had been obtained these nurses were duly appointed and commenced duties early in December.

During the comparatively short period for which the services of these three additional nurses were available

up to the end of the year, cleanliness surveys were carried out in five school departments. The total number of children inspected in this manner amounted to 1,054 and it was found that 113, or 10.7 per cent., were harbouring nits and five, or 0.5 per cent., were infested with pediculi, while eight children, or 0.8 per cent., were unclean in body or clothing. The homes of the unsatisfactory children were subsequently visited by the school nurses, who requested the parents to take active steps for the removal of the undesirable conditions. A re-inspection of the children, after a reasonable period had elapsed, showed that the number harbouring nits or pediculi had been reduced to 63 and that the cases of uncleanness of body or clothing had all been remedied.

(b) *Nutrition*.—The following table indicates the nutritional condition of the 5,046 children examined in the code-groups in 1941 and the corresponding figures in respect of children examined from 1935 onwards :—

	Number of children inspected in the code groups	A (Excellent Nutrition) per cent.	B (Normal Nutrition) per cent.	C (Slightly Subnormal Nutrition) per cent.	D (Bad nutrition). per cent.
1935	7,083	15.9	75.8	7.9	0.4
1936	5,714	14.5	75.3	9.8	0.4
1937	5,664	12.7	77.6	9.4	0.3
1938	7,331	11.6	74.2	13.8	0.4
1939	3,473	9.0	73.8	16.6	0.6
1940	5,563	11.2	68.7	19.0	1.1
1941	5,046	11.5	69.7	18.2	0.6

The figures for 1941 show a slight improvement as compared with the conditions found in 1940.

The subjoined table amplifies Table II. B. in the Appendix to the extent of showing the nutritional condition of boys and girls separately :—

**Classification of the Nutrition of Children inspected
during the year 1941.**

Age-groups.		Number of Children in- spected	A. (Excellent).		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly subnormal).		D. (Bad).	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Entrants	Boys	1,060	160	15.1	756	71.3	139	13.1	5	0.5
	Girls	1,000	135	13.5	718	71.8	143	14.3	4	0.4
	Total	2,060	295	14.3	1,474	71.6	282	27.4	9	0.4
Second Age- group	Boys	889	76	8.5	617	69.4	184	20.7	12	1.4
	Girls	861	86	10.0	584	67.8	187	21.7	4	0.5
	Total	1,750	162	9.3	1,201	68.6	371	21.2	16	0.9
Third Age- group.	Boys	581	57	9.8	389	67.0	132	22.7	3	0.5
	Girls	655	65	10.0	455	69.4	134	20.4	1	0.2
	Total	1,236	122	9.9	844	68.3	266	21.5	4	0.3
Totals	Boys	2,530	293	11.6	1,762	69.6	455	18.0	20	0.8
	Girls	2,516	286	11.4	1,757	69.8	464	18.5	9	0.3
Grand Totals		5,046	579	11.5	3,519	69.7	919	18.2	29	0.6

**TABLE of Heights, Weights, and Chest Measurements of Children
medically examined during 1941.**

Age in Years.	Sex.	No. of Children.		Heights. (English in inches, Metric in Centimetres).		Weights. (English in lbs. Metric in Kilograms).		Chest Measure- ments (Inches and Centimetres)
				Average.		Average.		Average
				Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.
2 to 3	Boys	11	English	34.54		30.04		19.68
	Girls	—	Metric	87.72		13.63		50.00
			English	—		—		
3 to 4	Boys	163	Metric	—		—		
	Girls	152	English	36.56		34.34		20.55
			Metric	92.87		15.68		52.21
4 to 5	Boys	304	English	35.27		32.97		
	Girls	227	Metric	89.6		14.96		
			English	39.54		37.52		21.34
5 to 6	Boys	261	Metric	100.48		17.02		54.21
	Girls	235	English	39.21		35.82		
			Metric	99.61		16.25		
6 to 7	Boys	191	English	40.48		41.01		21.52
	Girls	218	Metric	102.82		18.6		54.67
			English	41.65		40.98		
7 to 8	Boys	82	Metric	105.81		18.55		
	Girls	218	English	44.46		44.09		22.32
			Metric	112.95		20.00		56.71
7 to 8	Boys	82	English	44.21		44.9		
	Girls	94	Metric	112.3		20.4		
			English	46.1		48.32		22.55
7 to 8	Boys	82	Metric	117.1		21.92		57.3
	Girls	94	English	46.26		49.82		
			Metric	117.51		22.6		

TABLE of Heights, Weights, and Chest Measurements of Children medically examined during 1941—Continued.

Age in Years.	Sex.	No. of Children.		Heights. (English in inches. Metric in Centimetres).		Weights. (English in lbs. Metric in Kilograms).		Chest Measurements (Inches and Centimetres)
				Average.		Average.		Average.
				Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.
8 to 9	Boys	424	English Metric	48.62 123.5		55.55 25.2		22.59 57.4
	Girls	384	English Metric	48.39 122.9		53.13 24.1		
9 to 10	Boys	205	English Metric	50.54 128.39		59.09 26.81		24.36 61.88
	Girls	166	English Metric	49.57 125.9		58.9 26.75		
10 to 11	Boys	32	English Metric	52.78 134.06		66.35 30.1		24.72 62.8
	Girls	48	English Metric	52.4 133.1		68.12 30.9		
11 to 12	Boys	39	English Metric	54.1 137.4		65.69 29.8		24.53 62.3
	Girls	48	English Metric	54.9 139.45		67.71 30.72		
12 to 13	Boys	276	English Metric	56.0 142.15		76.58 34.74		25.82 65.58
	Girls	305	English Metric	56.31 143.03		79.43 36.02		
13 to 14	Boys	164	English Metric	53.55 136.01		85.27 38.68		25.00 63.52
	Girls	163	English Metric	56.13 142.56		68.93 31.50		
14 to 15	Boys	25	English Metric	59.96 152.3		93.47 42.4		28.49 72.38
	Girls	29	English Metric	60.06 152.56		95.3 43.23		
15 to 16	Girls	1	English Metric	56.69 144.00		81.57 37.00		

The following table shows the average heights and weights of Rhondda school children which have been recorded in the various years indicated in the table :—

Heights and Weights of Rhondda School Children in certain Age Groups.

Age Groups.		Heights (inches).				Weights (lbs.)			
		1915.	1925	1935.	1941.	1915.	1925.	1935.	1941.
3-4 years	Boys	36.41	37.73	37.60	36.56	32.85	33.36	33.66	34.34
	Girls	36.00	37.47	38.19	35.27	32.85	32.23	32.96	32.97
4-5 years	Boys	38.30	39.00	39.53	39.54	35.34	35.21	36.27	37.52
	Girls	39.29	38.81	38.99	39.21	34.39	34.61	34.83	35.82
5-6 years	Boys	40.12	40.83	41.41	40.48	37.26	38.21	39.02	41.01
	Girls	39.72	39.77	40.94	41.65	36.60	36.40	37.57	40.98
8-9 years	Boys	45.08	47.05	47.89	48.62	48.50	50.22	53.59	55.55
	Girls	44.29	46.48	47.71	48.39	44.97	49.12	53.37	53.13
12-13 years	Boys	52.87	52.45	55.01	56.0	68.45	71.34	75.07	76.58
	Girls	52.48	53.87	55.65	56.31	69.44	72.99	76.46	79.43

(c) *Footgear and Clothing*.—Among the children examined in the code groups in the course of the year 2.49 per cent. were recorded as inadequately or unsuitably clothed as compared with 2.19 per cent. during 1940. The respective proportions of children with defective footgear were 1.30 and 0.51 per cent.

(d) *Minor Ailments*.—The number of children in the code and special groups found to be suffering from minor ailments such as skin diseases, external eye diseases, sores, burns, superficial injuries, etc., amounted to 145, or 2.5 per cent., the corresponding proportion for the previous year being 4.1 per cent.

(e) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—The number of children found with enlarged tonsils and adenoids, either alone or in combination, in the code groups was 1,489, giving an incidence rate of 29.5 per cent. of those examined; in addition, 75 similar cases were discovered amongst the 798 children submitted for examination as “specials.”

(f) *Tuberculosis*.—No definite case of tuberculosis of the respiratory system was diagnosed among the children examined during the year but 10 suspected cases were referred for observation and further examination. There were, however, 17 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis recorded, representing 0.29 per cent. of the total number of children examined in the code and special groups; twelve of these cases were of tuberculosis of the glands in various parts of the body and the remaining five cases belonged to other varieties of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Particular attention is paid by the medical staff to the medical examination of children known to have been in close contact with notified cases of tuberculosis and a total of 45 tuberculosis contacts were examined under these arrangements but none of them was definitely considered to be suffering from the disease.

**TABLE showing the Results of the Examination
of Tuberculosis Contacts.**

Result of Examination	Sex.	Totals.	Among the En- trants.	Among the Inter- mediates	Among the Leavers.	Among the re- maining Children selected.
Positive ...	Boys ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful ...	Boys ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—
Negative ...	Boys ...	26	9	5	7	5
	Girls ...	19	—	8	6	5
Totals ...	Boys ...	26	9	5	7	5
	Girls ...	19	—	8	6	5
Grand Totals ...		45	9	13	13	10

(g) *Skin Diseases*.—Scabies became more prevalent during the year and 55 cases were discovered amongst the children examined in the code and “special” groups; of these, 45 were found amongst the children examined in the code groups, giving an incidence rate of 0.9 per cent.; the corresponding percentages in 1940, 1939 and 1938 were 0.9, 0.5 and 0.4, respectively, whilst in 1935 the incidence rate was only 0.1 per cent. Impetigo was likewise more prevalent and 58 cases were discovered amongst the code and “special” groups. In the code groups there were 47 cases, equivalent to 0.96 per cent. of the children examined; the corresponding proportions in 1940, 1939, 1938 and 1935 were 0.59, 0.41, 0.30, and 0.18, respectively.

There were six cases of ringworm, *viz.*, three each affecting the scalp and the body respectively.

(h) *External Eye Disease*.—Blepharitis, or inflammation of the eyelids, was found in 58, or 1.1 per cent., of the

children examined in the code groups ; other conditions such as conjunctivitis, corneal opacities, etc., were found in 23, or 0.45 per cent., of the children examined in the code groups.

(i) *Defective Vision and Squint*.—Defective vision (6/12 or worse) was found amongst 451 children examined in the code and special groups. Amongst the children examined in the “intermediate” and “leaver” groups the incidence of defective vision to the above mentioned extent was 380, or 12.8 per cent, as compared with 11.6 and 15.9 per cent. in 1940 and 1939, respectively.

Squint of varying degrees was found amongst 111, or 2.2 per cent., of the children examined in the code groups ; the corresponding percentages in 1940 and 1939 were 1.7 and 1.9, respectively.

(j) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing*.—The number of children found to be suffering from otitis media or other diseases of the ear amongst those examined in the code and “special” groups was 53 ; in the former group 33 were affected, giving an incidence rate of 0.65 per cent.

Defective hearing was also discovered amongst 21, or 0.4 per cent., of the children examined in the code groups and six children in the “special” group were found to be suffering from this defect.

(k) *Dental Defects*.—The number of children medically examined in the code groups found to possess four or more carious teeth was 453, equivalent to 8.97 per cent. ; in addition, 15 similar children were found amongst the “specials.” All these children were specially referred to the school dental staff for treatment.

The school dental staff devoted 126 sessions to dental inspection in the schools and undertook the primary examination of 1,876 children of seven years and under, the re-examination of 8,842 children of 15 years or under and of 3,058 children specially referred, making a grand total of 13,776 examinations or re-examinations.

The number found to require treatment was 10,837, or 78.7 per cent., of the total examined ; the corresponding proportion in the previous year was 60.1 per cent.

(1) *Crippling Defects.*—The number of elementary school children ascertained during the year to be suffering from crippling defects, other than heart disease and tuberculosis, was 98 as compared with 76 in the previous year.

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The medical staff of the combined Public Health and School Medical Services are readily available in connection with the steps taken for the control of infectious disease.

All notified cases of infectious disease are promptly visited by members of the staff of the Health Department and steps are taken to prevent the attendance at school of children who are thus suffering or are known to have been in contact with infection. There was no general epidemic of any of the notifiable diseases during the year but a few local outbreaks of diphtheria made it necessary to carry out special investigations during October at the Bodringallt and Pontrhondda Schools and during November at the Craig-yr-Eos School as well as at the school attended by a number of Rhondda children residing at Gilfach Goch, the last mentioned investigation being undertaken in co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health for the Llantrisant Rural District.

The arrangements for the provision of diphtheria immunisation treatment for school children and pre-school children were continued throughout the year, the work being undertaken at the various schools and school clinics. The numbers of cases dealt with during the year 1941 are shown below.

	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.
Children who received complete course of immunisation	11,453	2,371	8,730	352
Children who were inoculated but had not completed the course	176	32	141	3
Totals	11,629	2,403	8,871	355

In the course of the year, certificates were issued by the School Medical Officer, in accordance with paragraph 15 of Administrative Memorandum No. 51 of the Board of Education to the effect that the attendance in the infants' departments of the Treherbert, Dunraven, Gelli, Bodringallt, Williamstown, Llwynceilyn, Stanley, Pontygwaith, Hendrefadog and Maerdy Schools of under 60 per cent. of the children on the registers was attributable to infectious disease. The period embraced by the certificates covered an aggregate of 27 weeks and the principal infectious diseases responsible for the low attendance were influenza, measles, whooping cough and chicken pox respectively.

7.—FOLLOWING-UP.

In connection with the following-up of defective school children for the purpose of securing appropriate treatment, letters were sent to the parents to notify them of the defects found in their children. The school nurses also visited

the homes with a view to giving such advice and assistance as might be practicable in each case. In the course of the year under review, the work of the school nurses included attendance at routine medical inspections during 172 school sessions, 79 special visits to the schools for other purposes, attendance at clinics during 371 sessions and 12,750 visits to children's homes.

8.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) *Minor Ailments*.—As a result of the re-examination of 145 children who had previously been found to be suffering from one or more "minor ailments" it was found that 108, or 74.5 per cent., had received appropriate treatment other than at the Authority's clinics as compared with 67.7 per cent. during the preceding year.

The treatment of minor ailments was undertaken at the school clinics throughout the year, regular sessions being set aside for this purpose, and the appended statement gives a summary of the work thus carried out.

<i>Condition Treated.</i>	<i>No. of Attendances.</i>
Ringworm of head	1
Scabies	1,029
Impetigo	860
Other skin diseases	40
Eye defects	2
Ear defects	6
Other minor ailments	32
	—
	1,970

The number of individual children treated at the clinics under the above arrangements amounted to 593.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—The operative treatment of children suffering from chronic tonsillitis and adenoids was carried out under the Authority's arrangements at three of the local hospitals, the numbers of elementary school children thus dealt with in the course of the year being shown in the appended summary:—

	<i>Number of children treated.</i>	
Treherbert Hospital		36
Pentwyn Hospital		31
Llwynypia Hospital		106
		173

In 11 of the above-mentioned cases the parents or guardians of the children concerned were charged with part of the cost and in eight instances the whole cost of treatment was payable, the degree of financial responsibility in each case having been assessed in accordance with the prescribed scale of income.

The school nurses visited the homes of the children who received operative treatment under these arrangements, soon after the discharge of the children from hospital, with the object of ensuring that the instructions given for securing suitable after-care and breathing exercises were duly carried out and, in all instances where the children were subsequently examined by members of the medical staff, it was found that the physical condition of the children had improved to an appreciable extent.

The re-examinations carried out by the medical staff at the schools showed that, in addition to the 173 children who received operative treatment under the Authority's arrangements, four were similarly dealt with by private practitioners or in hospitals while 312 children received other forms of treatment, so that the total number of cases treated in respect of nose and throat defects in the course of the year amounted to 489, or 53.8 per cent. of the number re-examined.

(c) *Tuberculosis*.—School children found to be suffering from tuberculosis or suspected to be so suffering are referred to the family medical attendants who usually consult the tuberculosis officers of the Welsh National Memorial Association with a view to further examination and the provision of the necessary treatment.

(d) *Skin Diseases*.—In addition to the cases previously referred to as having been treated at the Authority's minor ailment clinics, the general re-examination showed that 58 other children had received treatment by private practitioners in respect of skin diseases.

(e) *External Eye Disease*.—As a result of the re-examination of eight children previously recorded as suffering from external eye disease, it was found that ix of them, or 75.0 per cent, had received appropriate treatment, including two who had been dealt with at the Authority's clinic.

(f) *Vision*.—The number of children who received treatment in respect of errors of refraction in the course of the year amounted to 986, including 962, or 97.6 per cent., who attended at the Authority's Eye Clinic and received attention by Dr. J. W. Glenton Myler, F.R.C.S., who attended during two session per week.

Of the 962 children examined by Dr. Myler, 800, or 83.2 per cent., were provided with prescriptions for spectacles and in 318 of these cases the spectacles were supplied at the Authority's expense after enquiries had shown that the family income in each case was within the prescribed scale. Re-examinations also showed that 338 children had been provided with spectacles by their parents, the prescriptions in 314 of these cases having been issued from the Authority's Eye Clinic.

(g) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing*.—Among the 39 children re-examined in the course of the year on account of some form of ear disease, 21, or 53.8 per cent., were found to have received treatment, the corresponding proportion for the year 1940 being 54.4 per cent.

(h) *Dental Defects*.—The summary of work done by the Authority's dental staff during 1941 showed that 13,776 examinations and re-examinations were carried out, this figure including 306 examinations of children under five years old in the nursery schools, 1,570 routine cases between five and eight years of age, 2,209 "specials" and 9,691 re-examinations of children who had previously been under the attention of the dentists.

Out of the total number of children examined it was found that 10,837, or 78.7 per cent. of them, required treatment as compared with 79.7 per cent. in the previous year. The number of children actually treated amounted to 9,435, or 87.1 per cent. of those referred, and this proportion shows an appreciable increase in comparison with the corresponding figure of 63.4 per cent. for the previous year. There has been a steady improvement during the last few years in the proportion of referred cases who attend at the dental clinics for treatment and it is hoped that this denotes a fuller appreciation by the parents of the importance of securing conservative treatment for their children's teeth before decay becomes deeply established. The provision made for the dental examination and treatment of children throughout the greater part of their school lives forms a very valuable link in the chain of health services maintained by the Authority and parents would be well advised to take advantage of every possible opportunity of securing the benefits thus made available for their children.

Further details of the work undertaken by the school dental staff during the year are given in the following table as well as in Table IV. (Appendix).

Summary of Dental Work carried out during the Year 1941.

Schools.	No. of Children.						No. of Teeth.			General Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide)
	Examined.		Referred for Treatment.		Presented for Treatment.		Extracted.	Filled.	Dressed.	
	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
Blaenrhondda	—	—	—	—	56	50	143	6	34	59
Blaenycwm	—	—	—	—	21	24	83	4	11	33
Dunraven	—	—	—	—	49	43	212	9	17	68
Treherbert	213	217	169	172	25	35	28	20	43	11
Penyreglyn	342	321	256	237	151	151	438	97	115	167
Ynyswen	116	114	89	93	48	61	233	—	18	83
Park	245	218	204	164	36	59	144	8	14	41
Treorchy	558	599	365	400	267	388	683	94	200	273
Pentre	—	—	—	—	116	84	401	39	41	145
Ton	274	276	198	170	109	99	312	37	66	116
Bronllwyn	—	—	—	—	89	122	143	117	97	71
Gelli	247	231	155	147	89	86	351	32	28	129
Bodringallt	317	242	267	216	15	13	25	61	12	7
Pontrhondda	177	180	155	160	113	108	257	30	49	104
Ynyscynon Nursery	124	107	78	56	52	38	138	—	126	28
Llwynypia	—	—	—	—	106	111	444	131	164	95
Blaenclydach	—	—	—	—	91	80	409	56	104	98
Cwmclydach	301	310	263	256	107	140	599	206	186	157
Trealaw	363	398	274	309	182	215	698	201	214	135
Clydach Court	44	29	35	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaw Nursery	269	229	165	144	136	127	289	131	258	51
Penygraig	38	222	25	185	17	134	277	72	136	47
Dinas	297	—	255	—	174	—	310	116	137	43
Craig-yr-Eos	270	282	195	204	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williamstown	191	194	155	153	112	124	437	71	218	75
Graigddu	41	123	26	87	10	46	109	6	49	17
Cymmer	373	358	303	276	199	219	839	222	154	176
Porth	—	—	—	—	118	145	216	202	149	61
Llwynycelyn	109	125	96	110	103	106	151	232	122	41
Hafod	318	280	269	238	159	140	260	367	158	72
Islwyn	173	162	123	121	71	85	169	154	36	61
Ynysir	236	218	194	180	149	147	284	250	70	116
Aberllechau	46	43	44	42	203	198	342	432	111	116
Pontygwaith	—	—	—	—	70	67	229	63	29	93
Tylorstown	54	51	53	47	159	148	322	311	149	106
Hendrefadog	50	51	48	45	233	218	413	414	210	148
Dyffryn	73	61	56	42	28	26	52	—	103	9
Ferndale	—	—	—	—	161	135	361	95	163	175
Maerdy	295	295	256	230	131	119	180	306	59	51
Other Schools	788	898	711	848	632	757	2969	382	275	1045
Totals	6942	6834	5482	5355	4587	4848	13950	4974	4125	4323

(i) *Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics*.—The Authority's orthopaedic consultant, Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., conducted special clinics at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Treallaw, at approximately monthly intervals and the following is a classified summary of the elementary school children seen by him during the year :—

(a) Primary Cases :—

Talipes (Club foot)	14
Spinal Curvature	12
Paralysis	7
Bow legs and Knock-knees	6
Minor deformities	3
Other defects	3
Torticollis	2
Congenital dislocation of hip	1
Perthe's Disease	1

Total primary cases	49
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(b) Re-examinations	74
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Total examinations and re-examinations 123

In the course of the year, eight elementary school children were admitted to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, for residential treatment under the Authority's arrangements, while 90 children received non-residential treatment at or through the local clinics in the directions indicated below :—

Attendances at clinics for remedial exercises	620
Attendance at clinics for electrical treatment.....	351
Attendances at clinics for massage	344
Boots adjusted or repaired	29
Plasters applied	10
Plasters removed	8
Splints provided	5
Appliances provided	5
Appliances altered or repaired	3
Other services	56

(j) *Ultra-Violet Light Treatment.*—Ultra-violet light treatment was given by means of an Alpine sun lamp installed at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, the total number of attendances of elementary school children for this form of treatment during the year amounting to 747. The treatment was undertaken by the Orthopaedic Nurse in accordance with directions given by the assistant medical officers as a result of medical examination of each child and the following is a summary of the conditions in respect of which 39 new cases were referred in the course of the year 1941 :—

	<i>No. of children.</i>		
Debility and Anaemia			15
Rickets			10
Frequent Colds			4
Cervical Glands			3
Ichthyosis			3
Alopecia			2
Bronchitis			1
Eczema			1
			—
			39

9.—OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

Although no open-air schools have yet been established in the district, the Education Authority are alive to the importance of the matter and it is hoped that it may prove possible to make some provision in this respect after the war, when conditions become more normal.

10.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There was no material change during the year in the arrangements for organised physical training in the schools. Two full-time organisers of physical training—one man

and one woman—devoted their time to the elementary and higher schools, as required by the Director of Education. In addition to these two full-time organisers, the staff employed on physical instruction comprised two full-time male teachers sharing their services between the four secondary schools, two full-time women teachers giving instruction at three secondary schools and one other woman teacher giving approximately half her time to the remaining secondary school. There were also two full-time physical instructors—one male and one female—employed at the two county schools for boys and girls respectively.

11.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

The arrangements previously in operation for the supply of supplementary nourishment for children attending elementary schools were continued with but little variation during the year under review. In most cases the supplementary nourishment provided by the Authority consisted of one half-pint of pasteurised milk per session, together with biscuits, bread and butter, or fruit, for each child considered to be in need of such additional nourishment and these arrangements continued during the school holidays. In a few school departments the provision of mid-day meals was also undertaken during school terms.

During the routine visits to the schools for medical inspection purposes, the medical inspectors carried out special malnutrition surveys of all the children in attendance. The assessment of the nutrition of the children was based mainly on their general physical condition and during the greater part of the year all under-nourished children, including those who were only slightly sub-normal, were certified for the provision of supplementary nourishment. In view of the fact that Circular 1567 of the Board of Education, dated the 21st October, 1941, stated that local

education authorities could base their provision of free milk and free or part-payment meals solely on financial needs, however, the medical certification of children for supplementary nourishment was discontinued after that date. As a result of the survey of 9,795 elementary school children in the course of the year it was found that the nutritional condition of 2,729, or 27.9 per cent., of the children was such as would have justified certification under the previously-existing arrangements, whereas the corresponding proportion for the year 1940 was 30.4 per cent.

The Authority have given much consideration to the question of providing properly balanced mid-day meals at all the elementary schools in the district but have been deterred for some time by the difficulty of meeting the very considerable financial expenditure that would be involved in respect of any comprehensive scheme of this kind. As a result of the more favourable grants recently promised by the Government towards the cost of providing school meals, however, it was possible to consider more definite proposals for this purpose and the Authority were in negotiation with the Board of Education towards the end of 1941 with the object of securing approval for a general scheme for the supply of mid-day meals at all the schools in the district. A School Meals Supervisor was appointed and was employed during the latter portion of the year in making the necessary preparatory arrangements.

The facilities for providing children in the schools with one-third of a pint of milk daily, on payment of one half-penny, were continued during the year under the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board. The numbers of children taking advantage of this scheme varied from time to time but the highest number in any month of the year amounted to 12,028.

According to information kindly supplied by Mr. W. Morris Jones, Director of Education, the aggregate number of meals provided by the Authority during the year was 1,694,236, comprising 20,204 dinners and 1,674,032 milk meals. The largest number of children fed in any one week was 4,885.

12.—SCHOOL BATHS.

No facilities in the form of swimming pools or shower baths have yet been provided in the Authority's elementary schools.

During the summer months, however, organised parties from many of the elementary and higher schools in the district made extensive use of the public swimming baths at Treherbert, Ystrad, Porth and Ferndale, respectively, and some indication of the swimming instruction given to the children is conveyed by the fact that 435 of them were successful in gaining the learner's certificate and 104 were awarded the proficiency certificate in swimming.

13, 14, 15 and 16—

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The arrangement for inviting the parents or guardians of the children to attend at the schools during the medical inspection was continued throughout the year and communications were sent to inform them of the nature of any defects discovered in their children.

The co-operation of the head-teachers and their staffs proved of great value in connection with the work of routine medical inspection and information was frequently received from them in respect of cases in need of urgent attention between the visits of the medical inspectors.

Much valuable assistance was also obtained from the school attendance officers under the control of the Director of Education as well as from the officers of the Public Assistance Authority and of the Assistance Board.

The work of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children cannot be too highly commended and credit is due to the Society's resident inspector for his vigilance and zeal in securing improved conditions and care for some of the more unfortunate children whose parents fail to carry out their obligations.

In connection with the welfare of evacuee children, the work of the Women's Voluntary Services is gratefully acknowledged and much assistance was also given by the Authority's Welfare Officer, the local billeting officers and by the party leaders and teachers who accompanied the children to this district from the evacuation areas.

17.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE and EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

As shown in Table III. (Appendix) the number of exceptional children ascertained in the district during 1941 amounted to 843, representing 38.2 per 1,000 of the school population as compared with 40.1 per 1,000 for the previous year.

Four children were certified as blind within the meaning of Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921. Three children, classified as imbeciles, were notified to the Glamorgan County Council as the Local Mental Deficiency Authority and eight physically defective children were sent for in-patient treatment at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, which is a certified special school.

Since the closure, in December, 1939, of the Nant-gwyddon School for educable mentally deficient children, there has been no special school in the district for the education of exceptional children.

18.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The Authority have two nursery schools, both at Trealaw, which are administered under the Nursery School Regulations of the Board of Education; these two schools provide accommodation for children between two and seven years of age and the number of children on the registers at the end of 1941 amounted to 340. The School Medical Service arrangements in respect of the nursery schools include weekly visits by the medical and school nursing staff, each child being medically examined soon after admission and re-examined at least once a year.

Nursery classes have also been established in the Infants' Departments of most of the other schools in the district. The children in these classes do not receive medical and nursing attention with the same frequency as the children in the nursery schools but many of them attend periodically at the child welfare clinics where they are under medical supervision until they reach the age of five years.

19.—SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The medical inspection in the four secondary and two county schools and in the junior technical school for boys was limited to the routine examination of all entrants, the examination of special cases referred by the head teachers or parents and the re-examination of pupils found to be defective or requiring observation in previous years;

the number of routine examinations amounted to 944, comprising 481 boys and 363 girls, the special inspections were 107 in number and 642 re-examinations were undertaken.

Inspection.—The number of pupils in the routine group found to require treatment of defects, other than defects of nutrition, uncleanliness or teeth, was 197, equivalent to 23.3 per cent. of those examined; the assessment of their nutritional condition indicated that 0.1 per cent., were badly nourished, 7.2 per cent. were slightly subnormal, 38.2 per cent. were normal and 54.5 per cent. were excellently nourished.

As in previous years the physical condition of the girls attending the higher schools compared unfavourably with that of the boys. Defective vision was discovered in 23.4 per cent. of the girls as compared with 12.2 per cent. of the boys; likewise 36.7 per cent. of the girls presented enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids whilst 24.5 per cent. of the boys suffered from these defects.

Treatment.—The number of pupils who received treatment in respect of errors of refraction was 222, of whom 220 were examined by the Council's ophthalmic surgeon in the eye clinics. Spectacles were prescribed for 183 pupils and 139 obtained glasses, 60 of which were provided free of cost under the Authority's scheme.

Operative treatment for chronic tonsillitis and/or adenoids was received by 21 pupils, of whom 18 were dealt with under the Authority's arrangements at the local hospitals.

The Council's dental staff examined and treated 502 pupils who had been referred from the higher schools and these pupils made a total of 823 attendances at the dental clinics; the details of the work done are indicated in Table V. (Secondary) in the Appendix.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon examined 13 pupils and re-examined eight pupils at the orthopaedic clinic and the number of attendances made by pupils from the higher schools for various forms of treatment were as follow :—

For remedial exercises	.....	134 attendances.
For electrical treatment	.....	61 „
For massage	.....	57 „
For adjustment or repair of boots	.....	3 „
For application of plasters	.....	2 „
For application of surgical appliance	.....	1 attendance.

In addition, 85 pupils attended special classes for remedial exercises held under the supervision of the orthopaedic nurse at the schools, and two pupils received ultra-violet light treatment at the clinic in respect of alopecia and rickets respectively.

20.—CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Evening Classes.—Evening Classes embracing a variety of subjects were organised by the Education Authority during the winter months but the activities of the School Medical Service did not extend to students attending these classes. Several members of the medical staff however undertook instruction in the classes dealing with first-aid or home nursing.

Junior Instruction Centres.—During the year under review the Education Authority continued to administer two juvenile instruction centres—one for girls, at Ynyswen and the other for boys situated at Pontygwaith. The school medical service arrangements in respect of the centres included the provision of medical inspection of pupils and of treatment under the various schemes administered by the Authority but because of other more pressing duties

arising out of the war only 39 boys and 191 girls were inspected during the year. Moreover, the numbers of pupils attending these centres were greatly reduced during the year owing to the availability of employment for juveniles in various industries connected with the war effort.

Medical inspection indicated that 25.6 per cent. of the boys and 6.8 per cent. of the girls were undernourished but as the total numbers examined were small the above figures offer an inadequate criterion as to the nutrition of the juvenile population of the district.

Approximately 21.3 per cent. of the pupils were found to be suffering from defects, other than those classified as nutritional, uncleanliness or dental, as compared with 23.5 per cent. similarly ascertained in the previous year; the principal defects discovered are indicated in Table II. in the Appendix.

The following-up of defects became more difficult owing to the rapid absorption of these juveniles into industries but 10 girls were examined by the Council's Ophthalmic Surgeon and nine of these were provided with glasses; one girl received operative treatment for chronic tonsillitis and adenoids, six girls received dental treatment in the Council's dental clinics and altogether 42 attendances were made at the orthopaedic clinics for the purpose of obtaining treatment in the nature of remedial exercises, electrical treatment or massage.

Owing to the fewness of the girls attending, the Ynyswen Centre was closed early in December.

21.—JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

The Bye-laws adopted by the Education Authority under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, for regulating the employment of children before and after school hours, continued in operation. Two children were medically examined with a view to employment under these Regulations in the course of the year but no application was received for the medical examination of any child under the Employment of Children in Entertainments Rules, 1933.

22.—SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Owing to pressure of work in connection with the normal activities of the School Medical Service, it was not possible for the medical staff to undertake any special inquiries during the year under review.

23 — MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The following summary provides information as to the miscellaneous work which was carried out at the school clinics by the School Medical Service Staff during the year and which consisted of the examination of and reports upon :—

- (i.) 115 children owing to persistent non-attendance at school ;
- (ii.) 24 cases at the request and for the guidance of the local Police Courts ;
- (iii.) 402 children referred by teachers or attendance officers ;

MISCELLANEOUS WORK—*Continued.*

- (iv.) 33 children regarding their fitness to attend at various establishments, such as Tygwyn Convalescent Home, Llwyngwrl, and Boverton Camp ;
- (v.) 124 children ear-marked by the medical inspectors themselves for the more detailed and thorough examinations which the condition and facilities at the clinics permit ;
- (vi.) 83 candidates (including 8 re-examined) for bursarships or student-teacherships ; and
- (vii.) 403 cases drawn from the above categories and referred for further examination or re-examination.

School Camps.—Owing to the exigencies of the war, and the consequent surrender of premises, etc., it was impracticable to maintain the previously-existing facilities for the provision of school camp holidays so that no Rhondda school children were given the opportunity of such organised holidays during 1941. It is hoped, however, that with the return of more normal conditions it will be possible to resume this valuable health-giving service in the interests of the school children in this and other districts.

Tygwyn Convalescent Home.—The continued beneficence of Miss M. S. Davies, "Gregynog," Llandinam, enabled a number of Rhondda girls to enjoy the advantage of a prolonged stay at the Tygwyn Convalescent Home, Llwyngwrl, which is a special residential school recognised by the Board of Education.

At the beginning of the year 1941 there were 13 Rhondda girls at the Home and during the year 18 were admitted and 15 discharged so that 16 girls from this district remained in residence at the end of the year.

The school medical staff examined all the girls before their departure, the selection being made from badly-nourished girls who belonged to necessitous families. The medical examination of the girls after their return home has invariably indicated a marked and lasting improvement in their general physical condition.

Government Evacuation Scheme.—The number of evacuee children in attendance at the Authority's schools at the end of 1941 amounted to 4,669, comprising 3,900 official evacuees and 769 children in respect of whom private arrangements had been made by the parents or other responsible persons.

All the evacuee children who came to the district in organised parties were medically examined soon after their arrival and those found in an unfit condition for immediate billeting were accommodated in one or other of the reception hostels established in the district under the Government Evacuation Scheme

Glyncornel House, Llwynypia, which was taken into use in the first instance as a reception hostel, was administered by the Authority's Education Department during the whole of the year 1941 as a hostel for 'difficult' children drawn from the Rhondda and other districts in South Wales, the medical supervision and care of the children being undertaken by the Rhondda school medical staff. The use of the Small-Pox Hospital on Penrhys Mountain was continued as a Hostel and Sick Bay, mainly for cases of enuresis, up to the 31st July, 1941, when the children were transferred to a newly-established Hostel for bed-wetting children at 196-7 Ystrad Road, Pentre. Early in 1941, a further evacuation hostel was established at Maindy Hall, Ton Pentre, for the accommodation of evacuee mothers in need of a short period of rest before or after confinement and for their children during the stay of the

mothers at hospital for confinement. As, however, very little advantage was taken of this hostel for the purpose intended, the premises were fortunately available for the reception of the bed-wetting children who were displaced by the disastrous fire which occurred in the hostel at Ystrad Road, Pentre, on the 1st October, 1941.

The usual facilities of the Authority's School Medical Service were made available to all the evacuee children in the district in the same manner as for Rhondda children, and exceptional items of expenditure incurred in doing so were dealt with on the lines recommended in the Reports of the Committee Representative of Local Education Authorities, which was appointed to consider the problem of adjusting expenditure incurred in respect of evacuated school children.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Summary of Work carried out in 1941 in the interests of the School Medical Service.

	Times used (No. of Sessions).	No. of Children examined.	No. of Re- examinations
Defective Vision	85	962	518
Special Examinations	48	689	403
Student Teachers and Bursars	2	64	19
Totals	135	1715	940



APPENDIX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,060
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,236
Total								5,046

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	798
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	3,044
Total					3,842

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine* Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness, and Dental Diseases).

NOTE—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this Table; for example, a child suffering from defective vision and from adenoids appears once in Column 2, once in Column 3 and *once only* in Column 4. Similarly a child suffering from two defects other than defective vision appears once only in Column 3 and once in Column 4.

Group.			For defective vision (excluding squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A.			Total.
(1)			(2)	(3)			(4)
Entrants	...	...	5	...	417	...	419
Second Age Group	...	...	223	...	260	...	399
Third Age Group	...	...	157	...	187	...	269
TOTAL	...	...	385	...	864	...	1,087

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp ...	1	—	2	—
	(2) " Body ...	2	—	1	—
	(3) Scabies	45	—	10	—
	(4) Impetigo	47	—	11	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	115	—	8	—
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...		210	—	32	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis... ..	50	8	6	3
	(7) Conjunctivitis	1	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	3	—	3	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	18	1	4	—
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...		72	9	31	3
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	329	56	65	1
	(12) Squint	110	1	9	—
	(13) Defective Hearing	20	1	6	—
	(14) Otitis Media	24	3	5	3
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	6	—	—	2
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	1119	22	50	1
	(17) Adenoids only	70	—	5	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	276	2	19	—
	(19) Other Conditions	15	—	3	—
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		1388	84	39	4
(21) Defective Speech		54	—	3	—



Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—*Continued.*

Defect or Disease.				Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections	
				No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
				Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—						
	(22)	Organic	...	46	82	11	5
	(23)	Functional	...	68	27	2	—
	(24)	Anaemia	...	292	189	45	23
Lungs	(25)	Bronchitis	...	196	361	16	14
	(26)	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	28	6	4	2
	Pulmonary :—						
	(27)	Definite	...	—	—	—	—
	(28)	Suspected	...	6	2	1	1
Beriberis	Non-Pulmonary :—						
	(29)	Glands	...	4	6	—	2
	(30)	Bones and Joints	...	—	—	—	—
	(31)	Skin	...	—	—	—	—
	(32)	Other Forms	...	2	2	1	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)				6	8	1	2
Nervous System	(33)	Epilepsy	...	1	—	1	—
	(34)	Chorea	...	2	3	3	—
	(35)	Other Conditions	...	10	1	3	—
Bones and Joints	(36)	Rickets	...	149	5	4	—
	(37)	Spinal Curvature	...	73	13	1	—
	(38)	Other Forms	...	100	8	9	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)				48	2	25	1
Total Number of Defects				4718	887	376	63

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**TABLE II.****B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.**

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspect- ed.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	2060	295	14.3	1474	71.6	282	13.7	9	0.4
Second Age- group	1750	162	9.3	1201	68.6	371	21.1	16	0.9
Third Age- group	123	122	9.9	844	68.3	266	21.5	4	0.3
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5046	579	11.5	3519	69.7	919	18.2	29	0.6

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	At Certified Schools for the		At Certified Schools for the		At other Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elemen- tary Schools.	At other In- stitu- tions.	At no School or Institu- tion.	Total.
	Blind.	Partially Sighted.	Deaf.	Partially Deaf.					
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Deaf	—	—	17	—	—	1	—	—	18
Partially Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mentally Defective (Feeble-minded)	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	8	70
Epileptic (Severe Epilepsy)	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Physically Defective Children :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A. Tuberculous—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	5	14
(i.) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	8	22
(ii.) Non-Pulmonary do.	—	—	—	—	16	546	—	—	562
B. Delicate	—	—	—	—	8	90	—	—	98
C. Crippled	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	48
D. Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Children with Multiple Defects :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i.) Feeble-minded and crippled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii.) Feeble-minded and heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) Heart disease and tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	7	—	17	—	37	758	1	23	843

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment* during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness)			
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	1	—	1
Ringworm-Body ...	—	—	—
Scabies ...	376	16	392
Impetigo ...	161	18	179
Other Skin Disease ...	20	20	40
Minor Eye Defects :— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	2	6	8
Minor Ear Defects ...	4	21	25
Miscellaneous. (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil-blains, etc.) ...	13	27	40
Total ...	577	108	685
Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint.			
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)....	962	24	986
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	—	—	—
Total	962	24	986
No of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed	800	24	824
(b) Obtained	318	338	656

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Number of Defects.				Total.
	Tonsils only.	Adenoids only.	Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Defects.	
Received Operative Treatment :—					
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	—	—	154	—	154
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	2	—	2	—	4
TOTAL ...	2	—	156	—	158
Received other Forms of Treatment					295
Total Number treated...					453

TABLE IV.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Number of children treated :—	
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
Residential treatment with education....	8	—
Residential treatment without education	—	—
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	90	—
Total number of children treated	98	90

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children Inspected by the Dentist—

	Years.	Primary Exam- inations.	Re- Exam- inations.	Totals.
(a) Routine Age Groups	Under 5 ...	306 ...	255 ...	561
	5 ...	769 ...	554 ...	1323
	6 ...	481 ...	839 ...	1320
	7 ...	320 ...	1154 ...	1474
	8 ...	— ...	1114 ...	1114
	9 ...	— ...	1219 ...	1219
	10 ...	— ...	1129 ...	1129
	11 ...	— ...	922 ...	922
	12 ...	— ...	755 ...	755
	13 ...	— ...	632 ...	632
	14 ...	— ...	248 ...	248
	15 ...	— ...	21 ...	21
		1876 ...	8842 ...	10718
(b) Specials (Primary 2209, Re-examinations 849)				3058
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)				13776
(2) Number found to require treatment				10837
(3) Number actually treated				9435
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment				10939
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection				126
Treatment				1368
				1494
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent Teeth				4864
Temporary Teeth				110
				4974
(7) Extractions :—				
Permanent Teeth				2518
Temporary Teeth				11432
				13950
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions				4323
(9) Other operations :—				
Permanent Teeth				1920
Temporary Teeth				2205
				4125

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE VI.

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	... ..	0.1
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	... ..	1054
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	...	124
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	..	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	...	—

Statement of the number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1941, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

DIAGNOSIS.	Boys.	Girls.
1. (i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :—		
(a) Idiots	—	—
(b) Imbeciles	2	1
(c) Others	—	—
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	—	—
Total number of children notified - 3.	2	1

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspection.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Routine Inspections—Boys	—	—	—	—	481
Girls	—	—	—	—	363
				Total	844

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	—	—	—	—	107
Number of Re-inspections	—	—	—	—	642
				Total	749

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Routine group	—	—	—	—	—	—	197
---------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections				Special Inspections.			
		No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
		Requiring Treatment.		Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.		Requiring Treatment.		Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	
(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(2) " Body ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(4) Impetigo	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	2	8	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...		2	10	—	—	—	2	—	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis... ..	7	6	—	4	—	—	—	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...		7	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	59	85	—	4	—	21	—	2
	(12) Squint	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(13) Defective Hearing	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—
	(14) Otitis Media	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	62	95	—	1	1	3	—	—
	(17) Adenoids only	20	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	36	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(19) Other Conditions	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		102	55	—	—	1	1	—	—
(21) Defective Speech		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—Continued.

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections			
					No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.			Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.		
(1)					(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)		
					Boys	Girls	Boys.	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—											
	(22)	Organic	...	...	—	—	1	7	—	2	—	1
	(23)	Functional	...	...	3	2	—	2	—	1	—	—
	(24)	Anaemia	...	...	2	18	—	21	—	6	—	—
Lungs	(25)	Bronchitis	...	...	5	7	—	12	1	—	—	—
	(26)	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :—											
	(27)	Definite	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(28)	Suspected	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :—											
	(29)	Glands	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(30)	Bones and Joints	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(31)	Skin	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(32)	Other Forms	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)					—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	(33)	Epilepsy	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(34)	Chorea	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(35)	Other Conditions	...	...	—	63	—	—	—	1	—	—
Deformities	(36)	Rickets	...	...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(37)	Spinal Curvature	...	...	—	29	1	—	—	1	—	1
	(38)	Other Forms	...	...	—	88	—	—	—	8	—	—
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					20	17	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total Number of Defects					329	513	2	55	5	50	—	1

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of the Pupils subjected to Routine Inspection.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspect- ed.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	481	422	87.7	55	11.4	4	0.9	—	—
Girls	363	38	10.5	267	73.5	57	15.7	1	0.3
TOTAL	844	460	54.5	322	38.2	61	7.2	1	0.1

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT TABLES.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm-Body ...	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	—	—
Impetigo ...	1	2	3
Other Skin Disease ...	2	5	7
Minor Eye Defects :— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	...	—	—
Minor Ear Defects	...	3	3
Miscellaneous. (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil-blains, etc.)	...	6	6
Total	...	3	16
		16	19

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under Authority's Scheme. (2)	Other-wise. (3)	Total. (4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	220	2	222
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	—	—	—
Total	220	2	222
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed ...	181	2	183
(b) Obtained ...	60	79	139

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment in respect of Tonsils and Adenoids (a) under the Authority's Scheme	18
(b) Apart from the Authority's Scheme	3
Received other forms of Treatment (not under the Authority's Scheme)	66
Total Number Treated	87

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—							
(i) Inspected by the Dentists :							
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	502
(ii) Found to require Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	502
(iii) Actually Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	502
(2) Half-days devoted to :—							
Inspection	{ Included in the figures shown in the corresponding Table applicable to Elementary Schools, no special sessions having been exclusively devoted to Secondary Schools.						
Treatment							
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	823
(4) Fillings :—							
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	874	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	—	
						—	874
(5) Extractions :—							
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	375	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	129	
						—	504
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
(7) Other operations :—							
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	222	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	29	
						—	251

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Routine Inspections—Boys	...	...	...	39
Girls	...	...	...	191
			Total	230

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	61
			Total	...	61

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine* Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Routine group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
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JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.			
	No. of Defects.			
	Requiring Treatment.		Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Skin— Scabies	—	5	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	—	1	—	—
Eye— Blepharitis	—	3	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	6	30	—	—
Squint	—	1	—	—
Nose and Throat—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	2	1	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	—	5	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	1	—	—
Defective Speech	—	1	—	—
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease :—				
Organic	1	1	—	3
Functional	—	2	—	—
Anaemia	1	5	—	—
Lungs —Bronchitis	—	1	—	—
Nervous System—Epilepsy	—	1	—	—
Deformities—				
Rickets	—	1	—	—
Other forms	1	2	—	—
Total Number of Defects	11	61	—	3

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE II.

B_c—Classification of the Nutrition of the Pupils subjected to Routine Inspection.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspect- ed.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys ...	39	—	—	29	74.4	10	25.6	—	—
Girls ...	191	1	0.5	177	92.7	12	6.8	—	—
TOTAL	230	1	0.4	206	89.6	23	10.0	—	—

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT.

Group II —Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with under Authority's Scheme.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	10
No. of children for whom spectacles were—	
Prescribed	9
Obtained —	9

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE IV.

Group III.—Treatment of Defect of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment in respect of Tonsils and Adenoids, under the Authority's Scheme	1
Received other forms of Treatment (not under the Authority's Scheme)	1
Total Number Treated	2

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Number of Children who were :—

(i) Inspected by the Dentists :	
Specials	6
(ii) Found to require Treatment	6
(iii) Actually Treated	6
Attendances made by children for treatment	6
Extractions—Permanent Teeth	3
Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	2
Other operations—Permanent Teeth	2



Rhondda Urban District Council

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the year 1941.

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